FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BAHRAIN

KING HUSAYN PAYS VISIT 13 JAN, HOLDS TALKS

NC131447 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 January--King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Manama today from Kuwait on an official 1-day visit. The Jordanian monarch was received by the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain; and heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions.

During this visit King Husayn is scheduled to hold talks with Bahraini officials aimed at strengthening bilateral relations and discussing the current Arab and international situation and issues of mutual interest.

Talks With Amir

NC131816 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Manama, 13 January--Bahraini-Jordanian talks started here this evening under the chairmanship of his excellency the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the Jordanian king, His Majesty King Husayn.

The GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that during these talks, which went on for 2 hours, a review was made of Arab issues in general and the Palestinian problem in particular.

The discussions also dealt with international issues, particularly the current developments in Afghanistan, bilateral relations and other issues of mutual interest.

Leaves for Qatar

NC140845 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0825 GMT 14 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 14 January--His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Manama for the State of Qatar this morning after a 1-day visit to the State of Bahrain as part of his current tour of some Arab Gulf states.

During his visit, King Husayn held discussions with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain, on bilateral relations, current Arab developments, Islamic and international questions and issues of common interest.

KUWAIT

TEHRAN: IRANIAN U.S. EMBASSY DEMONSTRATORS SENTENCED

JN111526 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jan 80 JN

[Text] A Kuwaiti court has sentenced 15 Iranians to 1-year's imprisonment on the charge of demonstrating in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait last November. Another 5 Iranians were put on trial in absentia, while 10 others were sentenced to imprisonment for periods between 45 days and 3 months.

KING HUSAYN PAYS BRIEF VISIT 13 JAN, MEETS AMIR

LD131127 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived at Kuwait International Airport at about 1230 today on a short visit to the country. His highness the Amir led those who welcomed his majesty at the airport. His majesty is accompanied by a delegation which includes His Excellency Prime Minister Sharif Abd al-Hamid Sharaf; Ahmad al-Lawzi, head of the Royal Court; Amir Khamash, court minister, and a number of senior advisers.

At the end of the reception ceremony, the amir and his majesty left for As-Salam palace, where official talks have started.

Talks With Amir

JN131254 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Kuwaiti side under Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad met at As-Salam palace in Kuwait at noon today. The two sides reviewed developments in the Arab situation and the current international situation. They also discussed Arab coordination and the building of solidarity in accordance with the Baghdad and Tunisia summits.

His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad exchanged views on collective Arab planning to gain international support for the Palestinian issue. The two sides discussed ways to consolidate joint cooperation between the two countries.

His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation arrived in Kuwait from Saudi Arabia today on the second leg of his Arab tour.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD121433 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1212 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait today officially announced its agreement to attend the emergency meeting of Islamic foreign ministers expected to be held in Pakistan 26 January to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah told journalists that Kuwait has received an official invitation from the Islamic Conference Organization to attend the meeting, which is to be held in Islamabad. He stated that Kuwait will attend the meeting "because of Kuwait's principled policy of attending any Arab or Islamic meeting at any level aimed at furthering the interests of the Arab and Islamic peoples."

Kuwait, like most of the Islamic countries, had condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and has stated that it complicates and makes more tense the present situation in the Gulf region.

AL-ANBA' URGES IRANIAN MEDIA TO END ANTI-SAUDI CAMPAIGN

LD140958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0724 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 14 January--The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' today expresses its astonishment at the anti-Saudi campaign being waged by some Iranian information media at a time when the United States is waging a hysterical campaign against Iran.

The paper adds that the astonishment stems from the fact that "it comes at a time when Saudi Arabia has refused to accept a one-sided friendship with the United States and demanded compensation for the drop in the dollar's rate of exchange, and expressed a readiness to replace its bad friend with others from everywhere."

The paper refers to the American-Iranian confrontation and says it has drawn the American fleets into Arab waters but kept them far from their principal objective: Iran.

The American campaign which ended in the search for bases in the Arab territories, the paper writes, is in line with the plans drawn up for the occupation of "oil wells in a desert and not in mountainous or maritime areas."

The basic principles of tactics, it adds, demand that the true enemies of the United States and the USSR alike close ranks and not exploit local events and turn them into a pivot for a propaganda campaign which serves Washington and Moscow at the same time.

The paper calls on what it describes as "the voice of reason" in Tehran not to permit anyone to destroy Arab-Iranian friendship.

OMAN

MINISTER OF STATE ON TALKS WITH LORD CARRINGTON

JN111437 Doha QNA in Arabic 1356 GMT 11 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Muscat, 11 January--Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays az-Zawawi has stated that British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington, in his discussion with Omani officials, conveyed the reaction of Western countries to the events in Afghanistan and to the Soviet intervention in the domestic affairs of a state that is not a member in the Warsaw Pact.

Az-Zawawi added that his talks with Lord Carrington centered on events in Afghanistan and on the neighboring countries' concern over these events. He added that the talks also dealt with the situation in the Gulf, in light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Az-Zawawi said the Soviet Union has pursued an expansionist policy and is continuing its intervention and military actions, thereby seizing every opportunity. We, Az-Zawawi added, believe that the Soviet Union may move southward toward the waters of the Gulf of Oman should the opportunity arise.

Az-Zawawi added that there is coordination among the countries of the area to determine the necessary steps to insure the security of the Strait of Hormuz, with the help of friends in the Western world.

On the Omani plan to protect the security of the Strait of Hormuz, az-Zawawi said that most of the countries concerned demanded more time to discuss the Sultanate's proposals in this respect and to present their own necessary proposals. He added: So far, we have not received any official reply on this subject, except from Iraq.

The Omani minister said: What we need is equipment and training, rather than foreign troops, to protect our security.

Lord Carrington Press Conference

LD131502 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] His Excellency Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, left the country today after a 4-day visit to the sultanate, during which he was received by His Majesty Sultan Qabus. He also held talks with Omani officials touching on the strengthening of relations between the two countries, international issues and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Before leaving, Lord Carrington held a press conference during which he told media representatives that his visit to the sultanate had been successful and that his talks with His Majesty Sultan Qabus and with state officials were highly fruitful. He said that his talks dealt with regional problems, including the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the situation in Iran. He added that His Majesty Sultan Qabus and His Excellency Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, the minister of state for foreign affairs, briefed him on the need for the British Government and the West to realize that it is essential for Oman to be provided with weapons and training. He praised the preparedness of the Oman defense forces at the Strait of Hormuz and the start of construction of a naval base on Umm al-Ghanam Island.

He added that the events in Iran and Afghanistan began as sabotage campaigns. [sentence as heard] He said that the situation in Afghanistan resulted from a coup d'etat conceived by the USSR which made it possible for it to receive a request to send large contingents to Afghanistan. He said that a Soviet military operation outside Afghanistan is unlikely, but added that the conquest of Afghanistan and its transformation into a Soviet plaything is a grave matter in the view of the West. He said that the states of the region should consult among themselves and with their friends to determine what measures need to be taken.

Regarding the presence of Soviet troops in South Yemen, Lord Carrington said that any state under considerable Soviet influence will always be in danger. He said that South Yemen, being the USSR's ally, supports the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The British minister also pointed out that his talks touched on North and South Yemen and what type of assistance the West should offer Oman to defend its security. He said that the exchange of views was important. He said he was looking forward to his visit to Saudi Arabia in order to find out whether these views are shared by the Saudi leaders.

Replying to a question on what role the EEC can play in the security of the region, Lord Carrington said that all the EEC states rely on the states of the region and that there are ideas regarding the strengthening of relations.

Voice of PFLO Comment

LD122002 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] The agent Qabus yesterday met British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who arrived in Muscat on Thursday for a 3-day visit to the puppets of the Qabus agent regime. The Muscat puppet radio quoted diplomatic sources as saying that Carrington's talks would center on events in Iran and Afghanistan and bilateral relations.

London radio said last night that the agent regime in Muscat had asked for more military aid to confront the so-called Soviet threat. The request was presented to the British foreign secretary currently in Oman.

London radio also broadcast a statement by the foreign minister of the agent regime, Qais Zawawi, in which he called for an increased imperialist presence in Oman and increased military assistance in the form of weapons and military training. London radio also broadcast a dispatch from its correspondent accompanying the British foreign secretary in which he said that Carrington had stressed that in view of the fact that over one-third of the West's oil supplies passed through the Strait of Hormuz, any request for aid would be seriously considered.

In a review of U.S. military strategy, the British FINANCIAL TIMES affirmed that the most suitable place for military use by the United States might be Oman, where the pro-Western Sultan Qabus supports the Camp David accords on the Middle East. The British paper went on to say that there were already air bases in Salalah and (Tamrayt) in the southern province of Dhofar and another air base on Al-Masirah island. There was also a big military complex and air base near the capital, Muscat. The paper went on to say that the United States was also interested in air force facilities in Oman.

It will be recalled that the agent regime of Qabus had earlier invited the imperialist countries, particularly the United States, Britain and West Germany, to increase their military presence in the Gulf and had urged an alliance with these states on the pattern of the CENTO alliance. It did so after the victory of the Iranian Revolution.

Press reports from Kuwait at the beginning of this month said that there was a U.S. plan to set up an alliance joining the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine to the regime of As-Sadat in Egypt and the agent regime of Qabus in Oman after the three regimes agreed to permit the United States to use ports, airports and military bases in occupied Palestine, Egypt and Oman.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING HUSAYN PAYS VISIT AT START OF GULF TOUR

LD121005 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0937 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Riyadh today at 1200 on a visit to the kingdom at the start of his Gulf tour. The tour will also take him to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who came to welcome the Jordanian monarch at the airport.

Holds Talks With King Khalid

LD121706 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1555 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Saudi-Jordanian official talks headed by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Majesty King Husayn, king of Jordan, began today at 1815.

The Saudi side at the talks was represented by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Shaykh Rashad Far'awn, his majesty's adviser; and Shaykh Ibrahim as-Sultan, the kingdom's ambassador to Jordan.

The Jordanian side was represented by 'Abd al-Hamid Sharif, prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, head of the Royal Court; 'Amir Bakhmash, royal cabinet; and Zayid ibn Shakir, chief of staff.

The talks, held at the hospitality palace in An-Nasiriyah, dealt with bilateral relations between the two countries and the development of events in the Arab and international arenas.

Leaves After 1-Day Visit

LD131001 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 13 January--King Husayn of Jordan left Riyadh at 1115 today at the end of his 1-day visit to the kingdom. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who saw the Jordanian king off at the airport.

YAR PRIME MINISTER 'ABD AL-GHANI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD121229 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani arrived in Riyadh today at the head of a delegation on a visit to the kingdom. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, headed those who came to the airport to welcome the YAR prime minister.

The prime minister, after shaking hands with those who came to welcome him, including at the forefront of the welcoming party, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation, and also other ministers and senior officials, accompanied Prince 'Abdallah to the hospitality palace.

The YAR prime minister is accompanied by Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of development and chairman of the Central Planning Authority; Ahmad as-Samawi, minister of finance; Lt Col Dr Mohammad al-Afi, deputy chief of staff for training affairs and commander of the republican guard; and the Saudi ambassador to the YAR.

'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani told SNA that his visit to the kingdom is within the framework of consultations and coordination regarding questions of interest to the two sister countries and is an expression of the full understanding and excellent warm relations between them. He said he is conveying a written message from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to King Khalid concerning issues of interest to the two countries and expressing our satisfaction and support for the Saudi Kingdom's wise stance on Arab questions.

He added that he will convey to the king and the government and people of Saudi Arabia the appreciation of the YAR people and government for the generous aid received by our country to catch up with development and to end aspects and problems of backwardness affecting our people, and for the true understanding and positive attitude shown by our brothers in the kingdom.

Meeting With Defense Minister

LD121734 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1557 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, this afternoon called on 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, chairman of the YAR Council of Ministers. His royal highness held a meeting with 'Abd al-Ghani which lasted for 2 hours. During the meeting they reviewed matters of interest to both countries and also discussed the means to develop and strengthen relations between the two sister countries.

Meeting With King, Others

LD131137 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 13 January--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 1200 today received at his office at Al-Ma'Ghar palace YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and members of his delegation who are now on a visit to the kingdom. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guard Commander Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; and Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

'Abd al-Ghani and his delegation arrived in Riyadh yesterday on a few days visit to the kingdom.

San'a' on Talks

JN131753 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jan 80 JN

[Text] At the royal palace in Riyadh this morning, King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia received brother Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Abd al-Ghani and the members of his delegation. The SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the brother prime minister conveyed a written message to King Khalid during this meeting from his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. The meeting was attended by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, and first deputy prime minister; Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, and National Guard commander; and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister.

In another development, a session of official talks was held in Riyadh this morning between the Yemeni side, headed by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, and the Saudi side, headed by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and first deputy prime minister. Discussion during this session dealt with topics of mutual interest. The talks were attended on the Yemeni side by Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of development and chairman of the Central Planning Board; Ahmad as-Samawi, minister of finance; Hamud al-Jayfi, YAR ambassador to Saudi Arabia; the deputy chief of staff for training affairs; and the commander of the republican guards.

The session was attended on the Saudi side by Prince 'Abdallah ib 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; Rashad Firawn, King Khalid's special adviser; Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, finance minister; Hisham an-Nazir, minister of planning; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education and head of the escort mission accompanying the brother prime minister; and Tirad al-Harithi, the Saudi ambassador in San'a'.

The brother prime minister and the members of his delegation attended the luncheon held in his honor by His Highness Prince Fahd at the An-Nasiriyah palace today. The luncheon was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defense and aviation minister and inspector general; and several ministers and senior state officials.

KUWAITI PAPER: USSR CONDUCTS RESEARCH IN SAUDI WATERS

LD131058 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 13 January--The Saudi Kingdom, which has no relations with the USSR, has permitted the Soviets to carry out scientific research in its territorial waters in the Red Sea, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH says today in an unattributed report. It adds that the research was conducted by two Soviet vessels several days ago. The newspaper does not elaborate on this report but describes the Saudi agreement "as a cordial and significant gesture" toward the USSR.

The report comes only a few days ago after Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had intimated that his country may seek to establish relations with the USSR and abandon its present strong friendship with the United States if this friendship remains one-sided.

PAKISTANI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD111038 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Pakistani Deputy Foreign Minister Sirdar Shahunawwaz Khan left Riyadh today for home at the end of his visit to the kingdom. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal yesterday met Sirdar Shah and discussed with him a number of issues connected with bilateral relations and matters of common interest.

INTERIOR MINISTER EXPLAINS DETAILS OF MOSQUE INCIDENT

LD140736 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2030 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--The interior minister, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening revealed all the details of the Grand Mosque incident. At a press conference held at the lecture hall at the Interior Ministry, his highness replied to questions put to him by newsman and foreign correspondents, especially with regard to this incident, and made a number of clarifications which are of interest to the local and foreign public.

The press conference, which lasted more than 2 hours, was attended by the deputy interior minister, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal; chief editors of the local papers and a large number of journalists and correspondents of foreign papers and news agencies and other information media.

His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz began his press conference by welcoming the journalists present, and said that no doubt all had followed what happened at the Grand Mosque and what had been issued by the Saudi departments about the painful incident.

His royal highness described the members of the clique who violated the holy Haram as being more than merely an oppressive clique, but as a criminal, heretical and deviationist clique. His royal highness denied the existence of any organization of this clique as such, like those organizations which are formed in other parts or countries of the world. He said that there had only been contacts and limited meetings previously; all that was known to the competent authorities. As for the meetings which resulted in their action, these were only held in November, while their decision to attack the Haram was taken during the last 5 days of the month. [passage indistinct] His royal highness explained that the group entered the Haram during prayers. He added: It should be known that there are no guards at the mosque or at the gates of the mosque.

With regard to the resignation of High Royal Higness Prince Fawwaz [former amir of Mecca region] his royal highness said that the resignation has no relation whatsoever with the incident; his highness resigned for health reasons, and he had intended to tender his resignation before the incident.

Asked about security in the kingdom and the measures which can be taken in the future in the light of the incident at the Grand Moscue and the impact of this incident on the state of security, his royal highness said that extraordinary security measures were taken during the incident. His royal highness reaffirmed that the state of security then returned to normal [words indistinct] to take emergency security measures; even during the incident the situation was extremely normal [words indistinct]

Asked about the final assessment of the incident and its relation to the changes in the military and security posts which were recently announced, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: Any incident, whether bigger or smaller than that of the holy mosque, should be assessed. The competent quarters in the kingdom are taking this into consideration. Eventually they will come out with an objective assessment of that incident.

As to the changes in the military posts, there have been no changes in the Interior Ministry. Rather, there have been transfers from one body to another. The changes had already been decided on. But if what is meant is the changes that took place in the Defense Ministry, they are almost the same. They had nothing to do with the incident at all.

Asked what the interrogation of the renegade clique has revealed concerning the existence or nonexistence of any foreign direction, his royal highness the interior minister said: Following the preliminary interrogation it was announced that it had not transpired that any Arab or foreign state had anything to do with the incident; nor were there any organizations or groups outside the kingdom. [passage indistinct]

'UKAZ WARNS USSR OF CONSEQUENCES OF AFGHANISTAN INVASION

ID111134 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 8 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] The importance of the contacts and consultations the kingdom is now conducting with members of the Islamic and world communities stem from concern for the restoration of sovereignty to the Afghan people, who have been deprived by the Soviets of their right to self-determination and to continue to belong to the Islamic community. What is happening in Afghanistan directly concerns Islamic beliefs, since Soviet communism has revealed its hatred for and malice against Islam and Muslims.

We believe that Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal's statement that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is nothing but an occupation of an independent Islamic state clearly outlines the kingdom's policy of dealing with the predicament of an Islamic country on the basis of its position among the Islamic countries and in view of its responsibility of defending the Islamic creed.

The kingdom, as it upholds rights and justice and seeks stability the world over, is today proceeding toward strengthening its principles whereby it rejects the Soviet method of dealing with peoples--a method that has led to the occupation of a sovereign state and the prevention of a Muslim people from exercising the right to choose their own government.

We believe that the present Saudi activity, whether within the Islamic community or on the international level, aims at finding peaceful solutions to the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan based on the need for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the Kremlin leaders' respect for the UN Charter that bans interference in the affairs of other countries.

Therefore, we warn the Soviet Union of the consequences of continuing to ignore the Muslim Afghan people's rights and of insisting on occupying Afghanistan, because the Islamic creed makes it obligatory for Muslims to fight at the appropriate time in self-defense and in order to protect their creed. There is no doubt that the great anger sweeping the Islamic world in protest against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan will not die out, as the Kremlin is calculating, since the bloodbaths on the soil of Muslim Afghanistan will entail the payment of a high price by the perpetrator of these bloodbaths. No power has ever opposed Islam without losing.

The worldwide hatred generated by the Soviets' malicious and unjust policy should suffice to make the Soviets restructure, on a basis of respect, their methods in their dealings with peoples. There can never be a tutelage over peoples belonging to Islam.

UAE

OIL MINISTER SAYS REDUCTION OF OIL PRODUCTION CONSIDERED

JN122045 Doha QNA in Arabic 2020 GMT 12 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 January--Mani' Sa'id al-'Utabah, UAE oil and natural resources minister, said today that the UAE is seriously thinking of reducing its oil production in the next few months if there is an oil surplus in the world markets. He said that this step is within the framework of the state's policy of preserving the national wealth for future generations. He said that the dissipation of oil does not serve the national interests of the UAE and its people.

In a statement carried by the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, he welcomed the Kuwaiti Government's decision to reduce its oil production by 500,000 barrels a day.

Al-'Utaybah also stressed the need to convene an extraordinary OPEC meeting in March 1980 to discuss the oil market situation and to try to unify oil prices, on which no agreement was reached at the Caracas conference. Al-'Utaybah declared: We have a moral duty to continue our efforts to unify oil prices. He expressed the hope that there will be new developments in the oil market by next March which would allow the various oil-producing states to accept a unified system for pricing oil.

On Soviet Moves in Afghanistan

NC130951 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 13 January--UAE Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has stated that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan constitutes a threat to the oil supplies. He emphasized that the Soviet ambition of reaching the Gulf waters constitutes a direct threat to the oil supplies and to peace, security and stability in the Gulf region, and a serious precedent of occupation of a sovereign state.

In a statement he made after meeting with FRG Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff, published by the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD today, Dr al-'Utaybah said that, whatever the justifications, this Soviet step was a direct threat to the states of the region.

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI, MAKES STATEMENT

JN122048 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 January--'Abduh 'Abd ar-Rahman, PDRY Foreign Ministry under secretary and PDRY Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's envoy, arrived here from Riyadh this evening on a 3-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour of some Gulf states.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY upon arrival, the Yemeni envoy said he is carrying a written message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from PDRY leader 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. He added that he is also carrying a message to UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi from PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad. He said the two messages deal with the latest developments in the Arab region as well as the two countries' relations and ways of developing them.

Regarding the present mediation to bring the viewpoints of his country and the Sultanate of Oman closer together, he said: We welcome all efforts aimed at bolstering fraternal relations among the Arab states, safeguarding their national sovereignty and protecting their wealth.

Referring to the Kuwaiti efforts, he said: The Kuwaiti brothers are exerting efforts in the mediation between the PDRY and Oman. We welcome such efforts, and our political leadership has previously welcomed this mediation.

YAR

DPRK VICE PREMIER ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 12 JAN

JN 121322 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 12 Jan 80 JN

[Text] San'a', 12 January--DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived here today on a visit of several days. The Korean official said he is carrying a message to Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from Korean President Kim Il-song dealing with the promotion of cooperative relations between the two countries and the common struggle against imperialism and its agents. The Korean official reiterated his country's constant support for the Arab people's struggle against colonialism and Zionism to regain their usurped land and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

GHALI ASKS SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO REDUCE EMBASSY STAFF

NC122014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali tonight summoned the Soviet ambassador in Cairo and asked him to reduce the number of Soviet diplomats in Cairo to the number of Egyptian diplomats in Moscow. This action was taken in view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which violates international law and threatens the states in the area.

Experts Not Included

NC130734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the decision to reduce the number of Soviet diplomats in Egypt as a reaction to the developments in Afghanistan does not apply to the experts working in the field of joint industrial and technological cooperation.

This was reported by the newspaper AS-SIYASI today.

GHALI CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

NC132152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 January--The People's Assembly continued its meetings this evening under the chairmanship of People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. The assembly discussed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the measures already taken by the Egyptian Government--as well as those which it would take in the future--to support the Afghan people.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali delivered a speech in which he reviewed the political and strategic events that helped the Soviets in their intervention in Afghanistan as well as the aims and outcome of this intervention. He said the political causes of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan stemmed from America's preoccupation with the hostages' crisis in Iran, Cuba's domination of the nonalined countries, and the weakness and fragmentation of the Arab countries.

Concerning the aims of the Soviet intervention, Dr Butrus Ghali said the Soviet Union wanted to make Afghanistan the launching pad for its domination of the Arab Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the oil sources, which would mean an indirect domination of Western Europe.

The minister of state for foreign affairs noted that the Soviet Union also aimed at moving toward Pakistan and Iran--particularly in the wake of Khomeyni's political collapse.

Dr Ghali said the most important outcome, regionally, of the Soviet invasion was in the increased communist peril for the Arab and Islamic world and in the greater instability in the region. As for the international sphere, Dr Ghali went on, there will be a return to the cold war, the arms race, the end of detente and a new rapprochement between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Regarding the Egyptian response to this flagrant barbaric aggression by the Soviet Union, Dr Butrus Ghali said Egyptian diplomacy was currently holding intensive contacts with various friendly states to organize and facilitate direct assistance to the Afghan rebels. [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 2100 GMT on 13 January carries a short report on the Ghali statement that says that "Ghali stressed that Egypt's assistance to the Afghan people should not be at the expense of its assistance to the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination."]

He added: The Foreign Ministry will consider all proposals made by assembly members. On the assembly's demand to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Foreign Ministry believes that severing diplomatic relations with any state requires careful study. [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 2100 GMT carries the following variation on this point: "Concerning the proposal by some members of the People's Assembly to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Dr Butrus Ghali outlined that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was satisfied with reducing the size of the Soviet diplomatic mission and that Egypt felt that it should maintain relations with the Soviet Union in view of the fact that Egypt's policy was based on nonalinement in order to preserve the desired balance between the two camps."]

The minister of state for foreign affairs stressed that Egypt's policy was based on nonalinement and that Egyptian diplomacy was now directing its efforts at supporting all people struggling against neocolonialism.

The assembly decided to refer the debate and the proposals made during it, as well as the statement by the minister of state for foreign affairs, to a joint committee composed of members of the Foreign and Arab Relations and the National Security Committees for study and for following up this important event with the government. The committee will keep the People's Assembly informed of the measures to be adopted.

The assembly later resumed its debate on the report of the committee charged with replying to the government's statement of policy and to the Planning and Budget Committee. Some members asked that a Higher Council for Tourism be formed to include all the appropriate departments. Some members proposed that the interest rate at the Postal Savings Fund be increased to 6 percent, and that ways be found to check the emigration of skilled workers and to find alternatives to imported consumer goods in order to safeguard Egyptian production.

The assembly will resume its meeting Monday morning.

ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

NC130820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0733 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 January--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI reports today that Israel has decided to withdraw to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line on 20 January instead of 26 January as stipulated in the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty.

The paper adds that Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman is expected in Cairo within the next few days to work out the arrangements for the early withdrawal with Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Comment on Exchange of Envoys

NC130840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 January--A high-ranking diplomatic source has stated that the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel within the next few weeks will not mean full normalization of relations. He added that the second phase of normalization will begin sometime before July.

In a statement to the newspaper AS-SIYASI published today, the source affirmed that it is not good to indulge in dreams now and to portray the normalization of relations as the end of the road, because it is merely a symbolic beginning to prove good intentions.

Egyptian, U.S. Delegations Meet

NC131303 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Egyptian and U.S. delegations to the autonomy negotiations met this afternoon. During the meeting they discussed the topics that will be submitted to the meetings of the two subcommittees on the autonomy negotiations due to begin tomorrow afternoon after the Israeli delegation arrives.

The official spokesman of the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, said that the two subcommittees will begin their work with a private meeting of the heads of the delegations to discuss methods of action during this round. The subcommittees will then hold morning and evening meetings to complete discussion of the topics related to the guarantees of elections in the West Bank and Gaza. These discussions are aimed at establishing full autonomy for the Palestinians and at defining the powers and jurisdiction of autonomy.

AS-SADAT INSPECTS PROJECTS IN ASWAN GOVERNORATE

NC131308 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] President Anwar as-Sadat today began a tour to inspect the food security and new construction projects in Aswan Governorate. He was accompanied by Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, Minister of Development and New Communities Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi and Aswan Governor Eng Ahmad Taha Husayn.

NDP SECRETARIAT DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN SITUATION

NC121505 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The National Democratic Party [NDP] Secretariat General held a plenary meeting at noon today attended by the party's provincial secretaries.

NDP Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd reviewed the domestic and foreign political situation, affirming that Egypt is seeking a comprehensive and just solution to the Arab question. He outlined the dimensions of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, explaining that communists were behind the suspect revolutionary movements and that they were seeking to seize oil resources--particularly in the Middle East, which has about 35 percent of the world's oil reserves. He asked the NDP leaders to hold mass rallies in various governorates to explain the requirements of the national action while benefiting from the experience of university people and from the patriotic elements capable of serving the national action.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

JN121741 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Jan 80 JN

["Text" of congratulatory message from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad--date not given]

[Text] I sincerely congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, on your election to the senior post of secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee.

We in the Soviet Union highly evaluate the anti-imperialism course followed by the party and state leadership in Syria under your leadership. We also highly evaluate Syria's policy, which aims at developing and enhancing the relations of friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

I am confident that cooperation between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, as well as between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, will be consolidated in the interest of peace and social progres, with great respect.

Exchange of Message

JN121715 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1445 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Soviet ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Ivanovich Yukhin, who handed the president a message from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

President Hafiz al-Asad asked the Soviet ambassador to convey a message to the Soviet leaders. In his message, the president expressed Syria's high evaluation of the Soviet Union's stand in support of the Arab nation in its struggle against Israeli aggression and the capitulatory Camp David accords. The president also emphasized Syria's unwavering eagerness to consolidate its relations with the Soviet Union in the various fields and to strengthen the two countries' relations of cooperation.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

JN121742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Jan 80 JN

["Text" of congratulatory message from general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the Korean people and in my own name, I send you our warm congratulations on your election as secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee.

Your election as secretary general at your esteemed congress is an expression of your people's determination to struggle for the development of their independent country against imperialism and Zionism under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party under your chairmanship.

I am confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries, parties and peoples will be further consolidated and developed in the future. I sincerely wish the Syrian people further success in their struggle for the restoration of the usurped Arab territories and for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East issue. I also wish your responsible actions further success for the implementation of your congress' resolutions.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON NEW PRIME MINISTER RELEASED

JN120857 Damascus AL-BA-TH in Arabic 10 Jan p 1 JN

[Text] The following is a short biography of the new Syrian prime minister-designate, Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism:

Dr al-Kism was born in Damascus in 1932. He joined the Ba'th Party in 1949 and has participated in the Ba'th Party's struggle stages since that time. He obtained a certificate in general education from the Damascus University School of Arts in 1953, and began studies in engineering at the University of Istanbul in 1954. He obtained a doctorate degree in architecture and city planning from the University of Geneva in Switzerland in 1963.

His first assignment was as a professor on the architectural faculty of the school of fine arts in 1963, and he served as dean of the school of fine arts from 1964 to 1970. He then assumed the position of head of the architectural faculty of the school of civil engineering from 1970 to 1977.

Dr al-Kism was vice president of the University of Damascus from 1977 to June 1979 when he was appointed as governor of Damascus. To date, he has held this position. He was recently elected a member of the Ba'th party Regional Command. In addition to teaching, Dr al-Kism has had a private business as an engineer. He is a member of the higher city planning council in Syria, is the head of the architecture committee of the higher council for fine arts and a member of the permanent city planning committee of the International Federation of Architects. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Geneva since 1975.

Dr al-Kism has won many Arab and international awards in architecture and city planning. He is married and has two children. He is well-versed in French, English and Turkish.

APPOINTMENTS TO REGIONAL COMMAND OFFICES REPORTED

JN090630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command held a meeting at 2000 yesterday under President Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general, in the Regional Command building.

At the outset of the meeting the comrade secretary general spoke about the importance of the present stage, its requirements and the dimensions of future action. President al-Asad called on the comrade Regional Command members to fully shoulder their responsibilities, to act seriously to implement the Ba'th Party seventh regional congress resolutions and, for this purpose, to formulate working plans.

During the meeting, Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah was appointed as Regional Command assistant secretary general.

The Regional Command offices were distributed as follows:

1. Comrade Ahmad Dhiyab, head of the National Security Office;
2. Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, head of the Peasants Office;
3. Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, head of the Labor Office.
4. Comrade Nasir ad-Din Nasir, head of the Youth Office;
5. Comrade Walid Hamdun, head of the Vocational Unions Office and supervisor of the Organization Office;

6. Comrade Tawfiq Salimah, head of the party's Organizational Affairs Office and supervisor of the Legal Office;
7. Comrade Ilyas al-Lati, head of the Students Office;
8. Comrade Sa'id Hamadah, head of the Educational Affairs Office and supervisor of the Ba'th Party Vanguards Office;
9. Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, head of the Higher Education Office;
10. Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, head of the Economy and Finance Office.

The meeting ended at 0100 this morning.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES DAMASCUS

LD092256 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2225 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Damascus--Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal left Damascus at the end of a brief visit during which he delivered a message from King Khalid to President al-Asad. He said in a statement reported by Damascus Radio that both countries view Arab issues and interests in the same way, and that this is what makes one have faith in united Arab action.

KUNA: SAUDI REQUEST FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTION REJECTED

LD131144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, 13 January--Arab sources in Beirut last night disclosed that Saudi Arabia has called on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to join other Arab and Islamic countries in condemning the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. But, according to these sources, President al-Asad refused to take this anti-Soviet line because of political and military considerations connected with the Middle East crisis.

The sources added that the Saudi call was contained in a message which Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal carried to the Syrian president during a brief visit to Damascus last Wednesday.

According to the sources, the message called on President al-Asad to adopt practical steps against the Soviets in coordination with the other Islamic countries, including voting in favor of a draft resolution at the UN General Assembly condemning the Soviet intervention during the current debate on the Afghan crisis.

The sources said that President al-Asad refused to comply with the Saudi request because he considers the USSR to be a friendly country and because Syria has joint programs with the USSR for the modernization of the Syrian armed forces.

The sources also said that Syria feels that Israel poses an "impending" threat to it without Soviet arms, particularly with the "absolute" U.S. support for the Zionist state.

ALGERIA

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

LD132227 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Communique published 13 January by the presidency of the republic--read by announcer]

[Text] Within the framework of the completion of the central structures of the National Liberation Front Party, and in accordance with the party statutes and the internal rules of the Central Committee, President Chadli Bendjedid has made public a decision appointing Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the audit office, as chairman of the permanent commission on information and chairman of the permanent commission on education, training and culture of the Central Committee.

It was decided, in view of the establishment of the bodies provided for by the constitution and the party statutes (?which are to be) chaired by the president of the republic and secretary general of the party, to eliminate the post of minister counselor to the president of the republic.

At the government level, the president made public a decision appointing Messrs Boualem Benhamouda, member of the Political Bureau, as minister of the interior; Brahim (Brahimi), member of the Central Committee, as minister of irrigation; Mohammad Rouighi member of the Central Committee, as secretary of state for forest and reforestation.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA CITES PRINCIPLES GUIDING GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

AB092010 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 9 Jan 80 AB

[Text] The Council of Ministers met on 9 January under the chairmanship of Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] head of state and government. This session of the Council of Ministers, which follows the restructuring of (?the presidency) and the setting up of a new government, was devoted mainly to first contacts between the head of state and government and members of the government.

On this occasion, the president emphasized the significance and scope of the recent changes made at the national level and also the main principles which must guide the actions of the new government, whose general aim is to do its best to implement the objectives devised by the CMSN. These objectives essentially consist of achieving (?national sovereignty), asserting and consolidating our independence and [word indistinct] of Africa and lastly the indispensable recovery of our national economy, our public finances and the necessary reorganization of the administration.

The president particularly examined the (?conscientiousness) of each cabinet member and stressed the hard work, efficiency, harmony and discipline which must prevail within the revolution.

OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON NEW DIRECTIVES

LD121024 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Capt (Dahhan) Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, and acting minister in charge of the Permanent Secretariat, this morning held a press conference at which he spotlighted the new directives approved by the Military Committee for National Salvation in respect of the domestic and foreign policy fields.

Here is a full translated text of the press conference:

Captain (Dahhan) was asked first about the nature of the changes made in the military committee's composition. He replied: What happened, as you have already been told, was this: The military committee decided during its meeting to reorganize and reform to enable it to be more effective and to enable it to carry out the second part of the 10 July program.

[Question] In accordance with the military committee's determination, to press ahead in implementing this program, can you tell us about measures that might be taken in the domestic and foreign policy fields?

[Answer] The important thing is the new committee's determination to advance along the road of real adjustments. You remember naturally, that the committee decided during its meeting of [date indistinct] October 1979 to take several measures to facilitate the work of the government. The committee will uphold these directives and constantly consolidate them here. It will not hesitate to carry out any necessary adjustments dictated by pressing requirements and especially by the strategic interests of the Mauritanian people. First, however, we must implement the will prompting us to carry out a real economic and financial reform. But, more important, we must shake up the administration, which still persistently refuses to accept that those who cling to mentalities which have been the cause of the greatest harm to the poor and needy comprising the vast majority of our people, and the advocate of those mentalities, no longer have any place in this country. Externally, Mauritania, which is an Arab and an African state, enjoys a geographically strategic position and by virtue of its diverse composition and the richness of its civilization, it should play its role in full. First of all Mauritania must fully appreciate its position without reservations or complexes. It must appreciate the bright horizons which its position offers within the framework of a unified prosperous Arab states, within the framework of a truly liberated African continent and also within the framework of Arab-African cooperation free of prejudgments. This cooperation is based on two worlds complementing each other and destined to achieve understanding and cooperation. I stress here that Mauritania will continue to work to strengthen its relations with the Third World countries and those countries linked to it by traditional friendships. Needless to say, our country's participation in regional organizations in West Africa will be stepped up for the sake of the Mauritanian people's interests. This is the general framework within which the military committee will be working in the future. Naturally, at the proper time, you will be informed of every decision taken. You are the ones who shoulder the serious responsibility of explaining these decisions.

[Question] In a recent statement the Military Committee for National Salvation affirmed the need to strengthen peace. What are the measures you intend to take in this connection?

[Answer] Please refer back to the meeting you had with the chairman of the military committee and the head of state and government in this connection on 8 January.

[Question] As the work of the new Military Committee for National Salvation will be concentrated on the implementation of the second program of the 10 July movement, namely on implementing economic, financial and social adjustments, have you defined any priorities here and, if so, what are they?

[Answer] At its May and October sessions, the Military Committee for National Salvation adopted important measures with regard to establishing the principles of a program of economic, financial and social adjustments. It also defined a number of priorities of which you have already been told. These measures, which basically rely on a true policy of austerity and strict management control will, without doubt, be translated into tangible reality by the government, which was reshuffled recently to enable it to carry out this task. In any event, I stress to you that the relevant committees from within the Military Committee for National Salvation will embark on firm supervision of the government's implementation of the measures taken in every sector of national life.

[Question] This country's ailments include incompetence on the part of the administration and also corruption, embezzlement of public funds and graft. What measures will the new Military Committee for National Salvation take urgently to combat these diseases?

[Answer] The committee gave clear directives to the government to purge the administration. In this connection the committee recently approved a decision giving the head of state and government, after the approval of the permanent committee, power to immediately pension off any official or military or government employee whose behavior is incompatible with the need to purge the administration as we perceive it or want it. Resuming overall state control and establishing regional control will undoubtedly enable us to expose those who embezzle budgets, those who receive bribes and other parasites.

[Question] The country's active forces naturally support the changes made recently by the military committee. However, the absence of a suitable framework greatly hinders the participation of the popular masses. What do you intend to do in this here?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to remind you of the circumstances in which the armed forces took power. They were the circumstances of a country which was exhausted by war and which had reached the brink of the abyss. The armed forces drew up a program citing specific priorities. These were first to stop the war between brothers and then to bring about economic and social adjustments in the country. Now that peace has been established, it must also be strengthened.

At the same time a start must be made to realizing the second goal with the same will and firmness. As the support of the country's active forces was decisive in bringing about peace, their support will remain a basic inspiration for the Military Committee for National Salvation to proceed along the road which it has outlined for itself. In view of this, the framework, which you mention, will not be completely lacking because the next 6 months will witness the revival of trade union life with the renewal of trade union structures by trade unionists themselves. Furthermore, regional councils will also be established. This is not all because every day shows more progress.

[Question] Let us return to the question of the revival of trade union activity. What are the measures taken here?

[Answer] The committee, through the studies it made, observed deep differences both between the two central trade unions and between workers and employers. The cause of these differences stemmed from the two central bodies [words indistinct]. And this being the case, it has been decided to take the following measures: First, to preserve trade union unity, that is to insure the existence of one trade union federation for all (?the work force) and one central body for each of the two social groups; namely, the employers and the workers. Second, to appoint two committees, one for the employers and the other for the workers for the purpose of (?reelection). Third, to hold a conference of the employers federation within next 3 months and a conference of the workers federation within next 6 months. Fourth, to maintain the existing structures for managing (?daily) affairs and even for (?creating) the new structures.

[Question] Would you like to say something to the popular masses?

[Answer] Yes, most certainly. Mauritania is witnessing a strange paradox. This is that Muritania is both rich and poor at the same time. It is rich with its economic potential and its diversified and integrated Islamic Arab-African civilisation. It is also rich in the creative genius of its sons. But this nation, so rich in all these resources, today is groping in a deep abyss of poverty, disease and ignorance. This is a serious matter. And it cannot be condoned or accepted. The causes of this situation are very well known. I need not point them out. The Military Committee for National Salvation does not (?ask the people of the country) more than to be aware of their circumstances, their (?wealth) and their abilities. This awareness must be manifested during the coming year, through the emergence of a new mentality and a true method of action which will enable us, God willing, to overcome the current situation we are experiencing and to look to the future with optimism and [word indistinct]. But we must not be (?over confident) or deceive ourselves. To build a free and prosperous Mauritania requires [words indistinct] and a concerted effort to shelve political differences until the day when our country is capable of bearing their consequences. Accordingly, the Military Committee for National Salvation appeals to the entire Mauritanian people and particularly their active forces to work, and to display self-discipline and harmony.

HAYDALA RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR FOR BILATERAL TALKS

AB111645 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Jan 80 AB

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Kouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, head of state and government, received his excellency, 'Abd Husayn Ibrahim ar-Rafa'i, the Iraqi ambassador to our country, yesterday afternoon. After the audience, His Excellency Mr 'abd Husayn, the Iraqi ambassador, declared to national newsmen that he had brought the head of state the best wishes of the Iraqi brotherly government and people and their hearty congratulations on his appointment as head of state and government.

In addition, said Mr Husayn, during our talks we discussed bilateral issues and ways and means of developing the excellent relations already existing between the two brotherly countries, as well as international issues, mainly concerning Africa.

MOROCCO

EDITORIAL URGES 'COUNTERACTION' TO SOVIET INVASION

LD140935 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 6 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui article: "His Majesty King Hassan II and Islamic Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] It was announced in an official communique that His Majesty King Hassan II presided over a working session devoted to the situation in Afghanistan at the Marrakesh Royal Palace 3 January.

"The grave and disturbing events taking place in Afghanistan and the possible developments of the situation were discussed during this session," the communique states.

"His majesty the king decided to contact the Islamic Conference organization secretary general and members of the conference to take council with them about the matter," the communique concludes.

Several conclusions can be drawn from this document.

The first conclusion is that the king is very concerned about the situation in Afghanistan following intervention by the Soviet army. This is undoubtedly an invasion of an aggression against a fraternal country, a member of the United Nations, the Islamic Conference and the nonalined movement.

And the second conclusion is that the invasion could well have serious consequences, not only for Afghanistan itself and the region, but also for the world in general and the Islamic community in particular.

It is easy to foresee what could well happen next--the trouble will spread to Pakistan and Iran, toward the heart of the Arab and Islamic world. Therefore counteraction should be taken as a matter of urgency. Morocco and its king have done this forcefully and we are proud that once again His Majesty King Hassan II has led the way. Afghanistan's aggressors must realize that they have been unanimously condemned by the entire Islamic community. Furthermore, the world must face up to realities and arouse itself from the stupor in which it has been languishing, moving from surrender to surrender and going even as far as refusing arms to those who still have enough courage and determination to fight. It may well be rather late to take counteraction but if this new challenge is not accepted it will definitely be too late and it will be the end of the independence and sovereignty of states and of the freedom of peoples throughout the world.

BEGIN REPORTS TO CABINET ON ASWAN SUMMIT

TA131712 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] The significance of the normalization agreement achieved at the Aswan summit lies in the cancellation of the delays caused by Butrus Ghali in the implementation of normalization. This is how Prime Minister Menahem Begin summed up his talks with President as-Sadat at today's Cabinet session. As expected, the Cabinet did not discuss the Egyptian president's suggestion to apply autonomy to the Gaza Strip first. Our political correspondent, Yosi 'Abadi, reports.

['Abadi] The most important achievement at the Aswan summit was, in the prime minister's view, the agreement on the normalization issue. In his report to the Cabinet on his talks with As-Sadat, Begin emphasized two aspects of this agreement: First, the practical decisions, including the establishment of commercial flights between Israel and Egypt--which was not included in the peace agreement and will become valid in about 2 weeks without any need for a flight agreement between the two countries--and the delegations that will be checking suitable sites for the embassies in Cairo and Tel Aviv this week; and, second, the renewed authorization for tourists, such as the opening of the borders to vehicles, in spite of the erosion created in this sphere by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. The prime minister felt it had been proved that Ghali does not determine the Egyptian policy and that President as-Sadat will keep all his promises.

As expected, the Cabinet did not discuss President as-Sadat's proposal to apply autonomy to the Gaza Strip first. This proposal is different from the one discussed by the Cabinet during President Carter's visit to Israel last March. Then the United States proposed signing a separate agreement on autonomy in Gaza. The Cabinet decided it would consider the proposal if it was suggested by the Egyptians. Now As-Sadat has proposed implementing autonomy in Gaza after a comprehensive agreement on autonomy has been formulated. The Cabinet will discuss the proposal at one of its upcoming sessions. For the moment it is hard to know the positions of the ministers, most of whom are avoiding expressing any opinions. Political circles have even denied reports that there is a tendency to agree to this proposal. The ministers think that this issue must be considered thoroughly, as Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs Chairman Dr Yosef Burg is proposing.

PERES COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL TO IMPLEMENT AUTONOMY IN GAZA

TA111204 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 11 Jan 80 TA

[Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres interviewed by anchorman Aharon Barne'a in the Tel Aviv studios--live]

[Excerpt] [Barne'a] Good afternoon, sir.

[Peres] Good afternoon.

[Question] We shall deal with two issues in our conversation: The first--the competition within the Labor Party, which we will touch upon soon; but we will begin with a request that you refer to the proposal that autonomy be implemented in the Gaza Strip first. I have heard through the grapevine that you, too, have a copyright on this matter and I believe you also have proposed this.

[Answer] You are right, I suggested it several times not long ago, In my opinion the Likud is playing with Judaea, Samaria and Gaza just as it played with the Sinai: Begin began by saying that he would not give up even one grain of sand, and finally he deprived us of all our assets. In my opinion, we even have an interest in going separately in Gaza and in Judaea and Samaria. Linking the two will isolate us in the world, will bring us to an insoluble situation in which we will have no partners and we will be pressured to evacuate everything. Now, the situation in Gaza is certainly different from the situation in Judaea and Samaria. First of all, in Judaea and Samaria, all the inhabitants are Jordanian citizens whereas in Gaza they have no citizenship. Serious problems, such as--for instance--the source of authority, water and state land are totally different issues in Gaza. In fact, Gaza does not have sufficient water and we supply it. Therefore, there is no question who will stand by the tap. There is hardly any state owned land in Gaza. It is the most densely populated area in the world with 1,100 inhabitants per square kilometer. Gaza was neither owned by the Jordanians nor the Egyptians.

During my talks with As-Sadat, he emphasized several times that he had no intention of annexing Gaza to Egypt. He even provided a plausible reason--I am not suggesting that everything be taken at face value--and said: If I had annexed Gaza to Egypt, people would have said that instead of trying to solve the Palestinian problem, I want to profit from it. Certainly As-Sadat is also seeking a way out of his isolation in the Arab world. An annexation of Gaza to Egypt would only have increased his isolation instead of having the opposite result. Thus, in my opinion, autonomy should first be implemented in Gaza, and in the future, of course, to suggest it as part of the Jordanian -Palestinian solution. We must insist upon two important principles: That we have control over the problems of internal security in Gaza--not only that Gaza be demilitarized--and second, to maintain security zones and settlement areas which are vital to our defense.

[Question] Those who oppose this idea say that it is a deviation from the Camp David accords, and, as is well known, we closely adhere to the accords.

[Answer] The Camp David accords are made up of exceptions to the rules and everyone can select the appropriate exception at the right time. It is not that we have a really agreed-upon agreement. We have an agreement in which we have agreed that on some issues where we differ we will postpone reaching a solution to a later date. If Israel had now gone to [implement the autonomy in] Gaza first, we would have gained time and the possibility of conducting reasonable negotiations convenient for Israel on the future of Judaea and Samaria, to find a solution to these areas which indeed are in line with Israel's aspirations and security needs. Later we will find ourselves, under the famous Likud leadership, pressured and pushed to the wall, confused and without a solution.

MINISTER SHARON OPPOSES AS-SADAT AUTONOMY PROPOSAL

TA131652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Minister Sharon is expressing fierce opposition to President as-Sadat's proposal to apply autonomy to the Gaza Strip first. According to Sharon, he has already said, as someone who knows the Gaza Strip well and from close up, that anything that would bring the Egyptian border closer to Ashqelon would encounter his vigorous opposition.

EGYPT-ISRAEL BORDER CROSSING STATION DESIGNATED

TA131845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The minister of the interior has signed an order determining that the Ma'ot Sinai crossing will function as a border station between Israel and Egypt. It will be opened on 27 January, 1 day after the normalization. Israelis who wish to go to Egypt through this border crossing can acquire entry visas through the Egyptian Embassy and consulate, which are to be opened in Tel Aviv. Two more crossing stations will shortly be opened on the Israel-Egypt border in Ofira and Jabal Libni.

ALLON ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR ALINEMENT'S CHAIRMANSHIP

TA112017 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 11 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] In a special interview on the television newsreel, Yig'al Allon announced this evening that he has decided to compete with Shim'on Peres to become the Labor Party's candidate for the premiership. When I look around me--Yig'al Allon said--and see the other candidates, I do not see a reason why I should not present my candidacy. There is a great tension in the party in anticipation of the meeting of the Labor Party's center on Sunday: A meeting in which the party's candidate for the prime minister's post is expected to be elected. If the center decides to choose the candidate, Shim'on Peres will be the only candidate for the post. Allon will not announce his candidacy until after the party's conference. Our correspondent for party affairs, Nisim Mish'al, spent 3 days with the candidate, Yig'al Allon. [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Allon, is becoming a prime minister an old dream of yours?

[Answer] No political position is a dream. However, if I were a prime minister I could realize quite a few social, political and other dreams. The truth is I do not question Shim'on Peres' status as the chairman of the party and head of opposition in the present Knesset. Nevertheless, before the next elections to the 10th Knesset, I will certainly announce my candidacy for the chairmanship of the party and the premiership. When I look around me and see the other candidates, I do not see any reason in the world why I should not announce my candidacy, especially when so many in and outside the party demand that I do this. [end videotape]

SHIM'ON PERES SCORES VICTORY IN LABOR PARTY VOTING

TA131836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has gained a large victory in the center's voting. By a large margin of 424 in favor, 19 opposed and 19 abstaining, the center voted to soon decide on the party's candidate for the premiership. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz comment that Yig'al Allon, Peres' rival, announced in advance that he would abstain and his supporters abstained with him.

JUSTICE MINISTER TAMIR LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

TA121859 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 12 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 12 January--Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir left Israel on Friday for the United States where he will extend the Israeli Government's greetings for the opening of the annual conference of the Jewish communities in America. During his visit Minister Tamir will also meet with administration officials and senators in Washington.

AFGHANISTAN

PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING CHAIRED BY KARMAL

LD112322 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, chaired a meeting of the PDPA Central Committee after 1700 at the hall of Chelsotun Palace and in accordance with the decision of the PDPA Central Committee, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the Revolutionary Council of 28 December 1979 approved the following proposals:

1. The principal and candidate members of the Central Committee should be announced.
2. Members of the Central Committee Politburo should be announced.
3. Members of the Central Committee Secretariat should be announced.
4. Members of the DRA Government that are nominated by the Central Committee should be announced after approval by the DRA Revolutionary Council.
5. Members of the DRA Revolutionary Council should be announced.
6. Members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium should be announced once more.

The plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee decided that in accordance with the party's constitution and the suitable conditions of the PDPA Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and also the DRA Revolutionary Council should be extended by the appointment of new members. There should be a strict balance between the DRA Revolutionary Council and government in view of the security of the fatherland. In the first instance, three nonparty ministers, the ministers of agriculture, commerce and public health, should be made members of the DRA Government and Revolutionary Council, and at an appropriate time the nonparty members of the Revolutionary Council should be increased.

All nonparty, experienced and skilled personnel, scholars and intellectuals should be attracted to participate in the affairs of the government. The DRA Government and the DRA guiding authorities should ask all national and democratic people and party organizations (?to work) together in accordance with the party and the government policies.

The party and the government should do their best to protect the people's freedom, provide security in the country, strengthen peace and security in the country, provide work for the people, and similarly should act against terrorists, thieves, murderers, imperialists, reactionaries and all the enemies of the revolution and of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The party and government should make appropriate decisions about these people. The party and government should provide appropriate conditions for all those patriots who have left the country because of the atrocities committed by Amin and his family members.

Governor of Paktia Named

LD102312 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] On a proposal of the Ministry of Interior, with the approval of the High Council of Ministers and with the authorization of the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Hamid Khan Momayyez has been appointed governor of Paktia.

AMIN'S SECURITY ORGANIZATION ABOLISHED

ID112100 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Announcement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council on the abolition of the KAM, the intelligence organization of former Afghan leader Hafizollah Amin]

[Text] Since the very first days of the 27 April Revolution, the people of Afghanistan, in defense of their country, have been faced with enemy conspiracies. Loyal patriots who worked in the country's security organizations took an active part in solving these problems. They used to discover the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction against the Afghan people. But Hafizollah Amin, Asadullah Amin and 'Abdollah Amin and a handful of their henchmen, who all had close family ties with each other, misused the national security organizations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--[DRA]--particularly the KAM--for their own criminal purposes. They used to employ them to maintain their personal rule and used them to strangulate and terrorize their opponents.

It is therefore announced that henceforth there will be no organization or institution in Afghanistan for the purposes of oppression, strangulation and throttling. The Government Information Service [de Dawlati Etla'ato Khedamat], however, will be established merely to defend democratic freedom, national independence, national and territorial sovereignty, and to defend the interests of the people's revolution and the Government of Afghanistan. They will foil the conspiracies and attempts of Afghanistan's foreign enemies and will be under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. [PDRA] and in the framework of the government's authority.

It is announced once more that all Afghan people should, secure in their freedom, continue their peaceful life and work. Government with all its might and inorder to maintain peace and security in the country will struggle against terrorists, murderers, thieves, destroyers and spies, and will initiate the necessary steps against them.

BABRAK KARMAL HOLDS 10 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE IN KABUL

ID121658 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Press Conference held by Afghan Prime Minister Babrak Karmal in Kabul on 10 January; questions from the floor in vernacular, often indistinct and unidentifiable; Babrak Karmal in Dari--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] I would like to ask you, gentlemen, where were you when Nur Mohammad Taraki, the first general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, the first chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], was murdered as a result of the imperialist plot with the participation of the American Central Intelligence Agency? Where were you when Amin, the agent of American imperialism, killed and imprisoned Afghan workers, peasants and intellectuals? Why did you not protest at that time against these blatant actions? Was it because Amin and his gang of henchmen were in collusion with international reaction and imperialism?

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The conspiring spy circles of the imperialists martyred Nur Mohammad Taraki. The USSR was supporting Taraki's legal government. After Taraki's death, the USSR, in accordance with its policy, supported the aims of the Sawr Revolution and not the terrorist band of Hafizollah Amin, the agent of American imperialism. This support is based on the treaty of friendship signed on 5 December 1978. This also complies with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] After the April Revolution, when Afghanistan was subjected to growing counter-revolutionary attacks from the outside, which were inspired by the United States and China, the DRA leadership repeatedly requested assistance from the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union refrained from taking such a step until a direct threat to the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country developed as a result of aggressive actions. Only then did the Soviet Union decide to send a limited contingent of Soviet troops to protect Afghanistan from outside aggression in accordance with the request of our government. This contingent will be withdrawn from the country's territory as soon as the United States, which is acting in alliance with Beijing and the reactionary circles of Pakistan and Egypt, ends its aggressive policy toward the DRA.

[Question] I am a representative of British television. [as heard] Mr Brezhnev in his telegram congratulated you on your democratic election as the head of the Afghan state. I want to ask: Under what democratic procedure have you been elected and under what conditions did your election take place? And if this is so, why have the Soviet forces helped you in taking power?

[Answer] Mr old acquaintance, representative of British imperialism. You occupied our country three times and three times received determined answers from the Afghans. If you remember, after the Sawr Revolution I was appointed deputy prime minister and deputy of the Revolutionary Council and [words indistinct] of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. After the conspiracy of the dark American imperialist spying organization regarding Amin and his band, after the martyrdom of Nur Mohammad Taraki, the majority of the people with the unity of the legal members of the PDPA Central Committee, the majority of the members of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, took a joint decision that the band and conspiracy of American imperialism and its spying organization should be wiped out, in the person of Hafizollah Amin. At that time, in accordance with the rules and procedure that exist in our party, they nominated me as the future general secretary and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

I came to my country 2 months ago (?via various) routes and was in contact with most members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council. We considered all the steps before American imperialism would make a coup in Afghanistan, before it could put into effect its interfering plan via [word indistinct] Pakistan. At this time, according to the awareness and alertness of the people of Afghanistan, of the PDPA, of the DRA Government and at these meetings, a tribunal was set up and Hafizollah Amin, the spy of American imperialism, was sentenced to death and the second phase of the Sawr Revolution started.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are striving for good relations with the peoples of Pakistan and Iran. I am optimistic about the prospects of our relations with these countries. I am sure that in cooperation with the peoples of Pakistan and Iran we will quickly end the machinations of American imperialism and those of Beijing.

[Question--correspondent's name indistinct] From the beginning of the Sawr Revolution, the leaders of the PDPA have been killing each other. Do you not think that this [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I assure the respected lady that the last vestiges of the CIA have been wiped out in Afghanistan. All the agents of American imperialism have been completely uprooted from Afghanistan.

[Question From Radio Finland reporter] Were the Soviet troops invited by the Amin Government or the present government?

[Answer] After the signing of the treaty of friendship and goodneighborliness and in view of the interfering and destructive policies which were supported by American instructors and commandos, the Government of Afghanistan asked for help. The USSR did not want to respond until it was apparent that the plans of American imperialism, together with China and Pakistan, were a threat to the national sovereignty, national independence, and territorial sovereignty of Afghanistan. It was then, upon the request of the previous government and the decision of the Revolutionary Council, that the USSR agreed to send its limited contingents to Afghanistan so that they could be deployed against imperialism and the region's reaction. After the success of the second phase of the Sawr Revolution this assistance was approved.

[Question--correspondent's name indistinct] The Socialist Community Liberation Movement [as heard] has expressed solidarity with the Afghan revolution from the outset. How do you evaluate and assess this kind of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan?

[Answer] I would like to (?point out) that if the solidarity between the people of Afghanistan and the national liberation movements of the socialist community and all democratic forces throughout the world was not given to Afghanistan, and if such solidarity did not exist, the people of Afghanistan would be involved in a civil war. I would like to add that this solidarity guaranteed the peace of the region and thus avoided a regional conflict.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] One of the most important tasks is the restoration of revolutionary law and order in the country. A general amnesty of political prisoners has been declared for this purpose. More than 100,000 people who were imprisoned by Amin have been liberated as of today. The process of liquidating the consequences of the rule of Amin, the murderer and spy, who acted on the directions of American imperialism, is continuing. The documents and other materials which expose the complicity of U.S. imperialism in the plot against the Afghan people will soon be released to the world public and the press.

[Question--correspondent's name indistinct] How will you start the new phase of the Sawr Revolution?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the people of Afghanistan have entered the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and are fighting antifeudal and anti-imperialist struggles.

[Question] You said earlier that Amin was an American spy. Why, then, did he invite Soviet soldiers to Afghanistan?

[Answer] Hafizollah Amin, the agent of American imperialism, did not ask the limited Soviet contingent for help. This request was made by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

[Question from CBS news reporter] How many Soviet troops are in Afghanistan and do the Afghan people, in view of the presence of these troops, support you?

[Answer] Very limited contingents of Soviet military troops are in Afghanistan as a [word indistinct] against the possible foreign invasion of Afghan territory. The moment the people of Afghanistan decide to do anything, or interference by (?imperialism), they will certainly (?defend) with their last drops of blood national integrity, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty. We shall fight with the imperialists as we have fought (?against British imperialism).

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] About Amin himself I would like to say that all the presidents of the student unions in the United States will never get to that position unless they join the CIA. Amin was proudly announcing in a letter to the Asia Foundation that the organization was supported by the CIA and had received thousands of dollars from that foundation. My time is over.

Tonight the leadership of the party and the revolutionary government will announce (?a few words) about the provocation of American imperialism.

[Studio announcer] This was a press conference with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, conducted by foreign and domestic correspondents in the Palace of Chelsotun.

TANJUG Reports Conference

LD112006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Peshawar, 11 Jan (TANJUG)--Babrak Karmal, president of the regime now ruling Afghanistan told his own press conference yesterday that the Soviet troops had been invited to come to Afghanistan since there was a threat of outside invasion.

Asked whether Afghanistan can still be considered as a non-aligned country in view of the presence of alien troops in its territory, President Babrak Karmal said that Afghanistan had entered a new phase of genuine nonalignment owing to the material and moral support of the Soviet Union.

The new Afghan leader several times refused to say how many troops were in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Asked [words indistinct] estimates that 85,000 troops were involved, he said that this numerical strength was obviously exaggerated.

The press conference was held in a villa at about 15 kilometers far from Kabul. His presidential residence is secured by tanks and armored cars.

The Soviet troops have never interfered in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal told his press conference.

Not a single foreign journalist was allowed yesterday to send his dispatch from the press conference in Kabul, although Telex (?lines) are back in service.

PDPA PLENUM ENDORSES PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS

GF121925 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 12 Jan 80 GF

[Text] The plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] met in [name indistinct] Palace on Thursday, January 10, 1980, under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and according to the resolution dated December 29, 1979, of the Revolutionary Council of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, passed the following resolution:

1. Declaration of members and alternate members of the Central Committee;
2. Members of the Politburo;
3. Members of the Central Committee secretariat;
4. New members of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan previously nominated by the Central Committee after the approval of the Revolutionary Council;
5. Members of the Revolutionary Council;
6. (?Once again) members of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

Discussions have been held in the plenum of the Central Committee so that, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the charter, election and selection of the new members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee be expanded according to the necessary conditions and as may be required. Strict proportions should be observed in the Revolutionary Council, government and state administration [words indistinct] and national (?front) point of view. In the first place, of preliminary work of the front, three nonparty members should receive membership as ministers of agriculture, commerce and public health, as well as members of the Revolutionary Council, and the number of nonparty members of the Revolutionary Council may increase at appropriate times. All the nonparty experienced experts, scholars and intelligentsia is (?voluntarily) absorbed without any discrimination in the state administrative affairs.

Members of the PDPA and (juristic) authorities of the DRA should begin formal talks with all national democratic people. Organizations, progressive Islamic elements, (?factors) and scholars in accordance with the party and state [passage words indistinct].

Peace and prosperity in the country, (?better) working conditions, as well as to the elimination of terrorists, highway robbers, murderers, imperialistic and reactionary (?agencies), enemies of the national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and enemies of the great revolution, provide secure conditions for the return of these compatriots who have left the country because of Amin's and [words indistinct] oppression and tyranny.

After the meeting of the plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council of the DRA met under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA on January 10, 1980, at [name indistinct] palace and approved the new members of the Government of the DRA as follows:

Minister of Communications	Lt Col Aslam Watanjar
Minister of Information and Culture	'Abdol Majid
Minister of Justice	'Abdorrashid Aran
Minister of Mines and Industry	Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh
Minister of Works and Power	Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin
Minister of Higher Education	Gol Dad
Minister of Public Health [as heard]	Engineer Nazam Mohammad
Minister of Public Health [as heard]	Prof Mohammad Erahim 'Azim, a nonparty member
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform	Fazl Rahim Mohamand (Mormani)

The whole members of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are as follows:

Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan	Babrak Karmal
Deputy Prime Minister	Asadollah Sarwari
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning	Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Shah Mohammad Dost
Minister of the Interior	Said Mohammad Gulabzoi
Minister of Defense	Lt Col Mohammad Rafi'
Minister of Education	Dr. Anahita Ratebzad
Minister of Communications	Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
Minister of Finance	'Abdol Wakil
Minister of Justice	'Abdorrashid Arian
Minister of Information and Culture	'Abdol Majid (Sargolan)
Minister of Tribal and (Country) Affairs	Lt Col Faiz Mohammad
Minister of Transport and Tourism	Sherjan Mazdur Yar
Minister of Works and Plans	Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin
Minister of Mines and Industry	Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh
Minister of Higher Education	Gol Dad
Minister of Public Works	Engineer Nazar Mohammad
Minister of Argriculture and Land Reform	Fazl Rahim Mohammand (Mormani)
Minister of Commerce	Mohammad Khan Jalala
Minister of Public Health	Prof Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim

KABUL REPORTS KARMAL MESSAGE TO AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

LD122247 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the following telegram has been sent by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to his great eminence, the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear brother, your great eminence, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of our Islamic brothers in Iran.

First of all I convey to your excellency my own warm greetings and those of my government and the freedom-loving people of the DRA, and through you to all the brothers and victorious fighters of Iran.

Your eminance, my brother, after the success of the second phase of the Sawr revolution, news has reached us that some of the [words indistinct] and Iranian circles with the provocation of world-looting American imperialism--the number one and irreconcileable enemy of the world's people, including the champion and noble Iranian people, this enemy of the revolutionary evolution of the Afghan people who is opposed to the historic and national friend of Afghanistan, the USSR, and is opposed to the moral and material assistance that the USSR renders to the DRA Government--these Iranian circles are engaged in unfriendly and unbrotherly activities and propaganda. Such activities are opposed to the interests of the majority of the Afghan people, are directed against the religious society of Iran and are also at variance with the Islamic principles and the anti-imperialist stand of the Iranian people.

We assure your eminence that the government of the DRA desires friendship and a good relationship with our Iranian brothers, which is in accordance with our peaceful policy. We sincerely want close relations of friendship and Islamic brotherhood with the Iranian Islamic Republic.

We have promised our people that what we say is what we believe in and what we adhere to. The highest authorities of the DRA state and government, in those initial days of success in the first phase of the Sawr Revolution and in view of its policy, announced: the Government of Afghanistan, while wishing success to the anti-imperialist, anti-monarchical, national and Islamic Revolution of the great masses of the Iranian people, hopes for closer ties between our two countries, who have common historic ties--and in that there is not the smallest degree of doubt.

Insofar as it is up to the DRA Government, there is no reason why there should be any differences between our two Islamic peoples or between the DRA Government and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

If there is any misunderstanding, because of the antidemocratic and provocative policy of Hafizollah Amin, then we are prepared speedily to attend to its removal. As we have mentioned, we are prepared to send delegations to insure friendly and brotherly relations between our two countries. We hope that our Iranian brothers will welcome our sincerity.

It is appropriate to mention that the oppressive regime of Hafizollah Amin--this well-known spy of American imperialism--was, as your eminence once forecast, in addition to many other crimes, the cause of the flight, imprisonment, murder and oppression of thousands of the noble people of the country, especially the noble clergy. It is sufficient to say that Amin's band and their followers could be compared with Pahlavi and the other executioners of history. It is also worth mentioning that, on the basis of irrefutable evidence, had not the bloody and brutal Amin regime been removed in time, tens of thousands of clergymen, freedom seekers and other patriots would have been massacred.

Similarly, because of [words indistinct] CIA, the unholy band of American imperialism, Egypt, reactionary Pakistani circles, Maoists and other regimes closely tied with imperialism, with the help of (?internal) forces, threatened the national independence, integrity and territorial sovereignty of Afghanistan.. They were securing their imposed regime in Kabul and were disturbing peace and security in the region. And at the same time they were putting into operation the interfering designs of American imperialism [words indistinct] against the independence and the freedom-loving revolution of the victorious Iranian people.

With regard to the material and moral assistance of the USSR who is a close and traditional friend of the Afghan people--and this friendship has a long history--I want to mention that the Government of Afghanistan, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and goodneighborliness of 5 December 1978, had asked several times for military assistance from the USSR to repel the external enemies of Afghanistan and our government authorities, and to prevent sudden interference by the enemies of our country. After the success of the 27 December 1979 revolution, the DRA Government repeatedly and consistently asked for this help.

The government and state of the DRA explain that with the disappearance of the external threat from the enemies of Afghanistan, the limited forces of the USSR--who are in compliance with the 5 December 1978 treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR and who are in harmony with Article 51 of the UN Charter--have been asked officially and will return to their great country, the USSR.

This limited military aid from the USSR to Afghanistan has not only guaranteed the national sovereignty, integrity and territorial independence of our country, but is helpful to peace and security in the region as well.

I am certain that strengthening Afghan-Iranian Islamic brotherhood and friendship will secure peace in the region and, in both countries, will strengthen our progressive Islamic religious societies, which is in accordance with the Islamic unity and justice of our two countries. Only through unity can we stand against American imperialism and Zionism and give them a determined answer. Thus we will secure the friendship of other Islamic peoples. In this we praise your eminence's and your colleagues' creative role.

Your eminence, my dear brother. In conclusion I wish to announce that the Government and State of the DRA will never allow anyone to place our country in opposition to the Islamic Government of Iran or the interests of the Iranian people. We hope our Iranian friends will adopt a similar stand.

We repeat our wishes for the rightful people of Iran and your person, the leader of our dear and brotherly nation and the leader of the national Islamic Revolution, and we hope we can strengthen our Islamic friendship and relationship and remove any misunderstandings that may exist. I hope that very soon an opportunity will be provided for me to meet with your eminence and the brotherly Iranian nation. I wish your eminence good health and prosperity for the Iranian people.

With brotherly wishes, [Signed] Babrak Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

BUDAPEST RADIO INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER DOST IN NEW YORK

LD121627 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar interview with Afghan foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost in the UN building--recorded in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] There have been many reports on the counterrevolutionary gangs who have invaded Afghanistan. Can you give me some details?

[Answer] Yes, following the April 1978 revolution many left for abroad, mainly for Pakistan, where they were gathered in camps. They received arms and propaganda material against the Afghan Government. Even the Western press reported that a few countries, primarily the United States, Pakistan, China and Britain but also Egypt, help these groups with money and arms, while Chinese and Egyptian advisers took part in their training. Then occasionally these counterrevolutionary groups made incursions into Afghanistan, attacked towns and villages, destroying roads and bridges and carried out acts of sabotage. Amin, the former prime minister, had the task of putting an end to the activity of the gunmen supported from abroad. However, instead of this, Amin established contact with the imperialists and did tremendous damage within the country by mass arrests and executions. In these circumstances a change became imperative. The turning point, linked with the name of Babrak Karmal, finally took place on 27 December.

[Question] Excuse me, the Western press alleges that on 27 December--the day of the turning point--Babrak Karmal was not in Afghanistan.

[Answer] This is not true. He was in Afghanistan long before the turning point. He was informed of everything and was in charge of the events. Why is it believed that he was not in the country? The explanation is that people in the West are unable to understand how such a party carries out its activities. They do not understand that in certain conditions the party is obliged to work illegally.

[Question] What are the most important domestic and economic tasks facing the democratic government at present?

[Answer] The first task of our government is to implement the objectives and plans of the April 1978 Revolution, to develop the economy and industry, to complete the land reform already started, and to improve public health and education. Afghanistan must become a progressive and democratic country whose people will be finally rid of poverty and exploitation.

KESHTMAND GIVES INTERVIEW TO BULGARIAN CORRESPONDENTS

AU122022 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

["Afghanistan's Economic Tasks"--BTA headline]

[Text] Kabul, January 12 (BTA special correspondent V. Seikov)--Today Mr Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy-chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, outlined the topical economic tasks facing Afghanistan before the special correspondents of BTA, "Rabotnichesko Delo", the Bulgarian television and the Bulgarian radio. He pointed out that the primary task now is the fulfilment of the first five-year plan for socio-economic development worked out immediately after the April Revolution in 1978. In the past nine months (the fiscal year in Afghanistan ends in March) only 40 percent of the year's plans have been fulfilled. The new government makes every effort to speed up the implementation of the plans in the next three months.

Mr Keshtmand dwelt on the other important moment in the socio-economic development of that country--the agrarian reform declared in the first days after the April Revolution. So far there have been considerable shortcomings in its effecting in practice. The new government intends to effect the second and the third stage of the democratic agrarian reform with the wide participation of those who benefit from it, namely the landless and the poor peasants. Measures have been outlined to compensate for last year's poor crops, including with grain imports.

A particularly important economic task in the new stage is the accelerated and successful completion of the planned construction projects, overcoming the existing difficulties. Special importance is attached to the further raising of the living standard of the people. All efforts are channeled to establish order in economy, which has been gravely shattered in the last months. Mr Keshtmand assessed highly the fraternal selfless help rendered by the USSR and the socialist countries to Afghanistan in economy, science, technology and culture.

Afghanistan's biggest projects are being built now with the help of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Many projects will be constructed with Bulgarian help, underlined Mr Keshtmand. Such are a giant poultry farm, a stock-rearing complex, a fish-breeding complex, meat-canning factories. These projects will be completed in the next two years and will considerably contribute to meet the needs in meat, eggs and other products of prime necessity.

Mr Keshtmand stressed that Afghanistan is well aware of the firm support of the fraternal socialist countries and expressed confidence that cooperation with these countries will expand and deepen.

AFP: GUERRILLAS CLAIM SOLDIERS DESERTING IN PAKTIA REGION

BK121716 Hong Kong AFP in English 1712 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistani-Afghan border, 12 Jan (AFP)--The majority of Afghan soldiers stationed in the Paktia region near the Pakistani border have deserted and joined Moslem Afghan rebels, Moslem guerrilla leaders here said tonight.

They said the military deserters were refusing to obey the Kabul government and had begun talks with the mojahedin Afghan Moslem fighters to form a united front to resist the Soviets and their supporters in Kabul.

TANJUG REPORTS ON INSURGENT FIGHTING IN BORDER REGIONS

LD122127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Peshawar (on the Pakistani-Afghan border) January 12, TANJUG--The latest information available here on the activities of Afghan rebels report fierce fighting in various parts of the country. Moslem guerrillas have captured the town of Feyzahad, the capital of the Badakhshan Province, after a long siege of the government's garrison in this town, it is claimed in Peshawar. Rebel sources--rebels continue freely crossing the border--report a bridge on the highway leading from the Soviet Union to the capital was blown up a few days ago.

Reports are also forthcoming on fierce fighting near the town of Qandahar, in the south of the country, where--according to diplomatic sources in Kabul--there is a considerable concentration of Soviet units. Refugees from Afghanistan claim large masses of population near Qandahar are joining the rebels. Their units have been reinforced by Afghan Army deserters whose number has increased following an attempt by the Soviet troops to disarm many regular units of the country.

TANJUG correspondent who passed along the road from Kabul to Peshawar in neighbouring Pakistan saw it for himself that this vital road, the only supply and trade line in this region, is not safe despite strong Soviet and Afghan detachments which protect all strategically important points. Soviet troops, tanks and other equipment are dug in on either side of the road at some 15 kilometers off the capital.

There are also Soviet troops near the town of Jalalabad in Afghanistan, in the immediate vicinity of the Pakistani border. However, although it is mainly Afghan military guards that can be seen at almost every kilometer, three burnt passenger cars were also seen on the road, which obviously is the result of a Moslem rebels' action.

KYODO: 'SOURCE' DISCLOSES BROTHER OF AMIN ALIVE, FIGHTING

OW120107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kabul Jan 11 KYODO--Abudullah Amin, elder brother of the toppled Afghan president Hafizollah Amin, is still alive despite an announcement that he was executed after the December 27 coup, an informed source in Kabul disclosed Friday.

Abudullah Amin, former commander of the northern Army of Afghanistan, is fighting the Soviets with Islamic anti-government guerrillas, the source said.

The new Soviet-backed Afghan Government of President Babrak Karmal announced a day after the coup that President Amin, his brother Abudullah Amin and Assadullah Amin, head of the secret police, were executed.

The source said Abudullah Amin was in the northern Afghan province of Kunduz when the coup broke out in Kabul. He still stays in the same province with large quantities of arms and ammunition, joining the guerrillas fighting the new regime, the source said.

Assadullah Amin, President Amin's son-in-law and head of the secret police (KAM), was fired on by an unidentified man or group of men three weeks before the coup, the same source said. He was then seriously injured, the source said. The source, therefore, speculated that Assadullah Amin might have died before the coup instead of being executed as announced by the new regime.

The source said he could not confirm a report from New Delhi that President Amin is still alive.

AFP: SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER REPORTEDLY KILLED IN KABUL

BK111627 Hong Kong AFP in English 1624 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Jan (AFP)--Deputy Soviet Interior Minister Viktor S. Paputin was killed in Afghanistan following "armed resistence" to the Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal, the Pakistani newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT reported today.

The senior official was among 250 Russians who died in Kabul in fighting between Soviet troops and Moslem rebels and deserting Afghan Army men after the installation of the new regime, the paper said.

The slain Soviet minister was in charge of Afghan police at the time of the coup. He was sent to Afghanistan to "organise revolt" against the pro-Moscow regime of ousted President Hafizollah Amin, the newspaper added.

AFP: TROOPS FIRE ON CROWD TRYING TO FREE PRISON INMATES

BK120644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK

[By Pierre Legall]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jan (delayed in transmission) (AFP)--Crowds shouting "Down With the Russians" tried to save political prisoners held at the grim Pol-e-Charki prison near here today, but gunfire broke up the liberation bid. One young man was killed and another seriously wounded when either Russian soldiers or Afghan guards opened fire on the throng of relatives and friends who had broken into the prison gates and were trying to escape with inmates.

Foreign journalists watching the scheduled release of prisoners were unable to say for sure whether the dozen or so shots were fired by Afghan forces or Russian soldiers stationed in the prison yeard.

The morning began quietly at the sinister penitentiary, a vast rectangular structure studded with guard towers and located some 25 kilometers (15 miles) outside the capital. About 10,000 people gathered outside the main gate under the eyes of Soviet sentinels for the promised third day of liberation for political detainees. Journalists were allowed to watch the proceedings.

The chief warden, an officer who said he had been a prisoner himself for six months, supervised the release of 126 persons. A number of them were related to the former royal family of ex-King Mohammed Zahir Shah, who was overthrown by his cousin and brother-in-law, General Sardar Mohammed Daud, in 1973.

Some of the inmates seemed to have become human vegetables. One adolescent whose name was called remained crouching on the floor, clearly fearing the worst and unable to believe that he was being asked to walk out to freedom.

Not all the freed inmates belonged to the former ruling class. Others dragging a small bundle trudged toward waiting buses. When the buses drove out through the main gate, there was an explosion of joy from the waiting crowd. A senior officer announced that all the "politicals" had been freed. But several thousand people who had not found their relatives among the ex-prisoners were soon swarming around the gate.

Women wailed and young men scaled the gates and then forced them open. About 2,000 men stormed after them toward the inner jail blocks. Doors were forced. The remaining prisoners could be heard inside smashing window panes. Afghan police did not intervene at this point, and Soviet troops remained stolidly posted around three machine-gun emplacements facing the main gate.

Soon the rioters came out with a group of inmates who had been held in the cellars of Pol-e-Charki. Young people on the rooftops began shouting slogans which were taken up by the crowd. Suddenly the throng picked up the chant. "Down With the Russians." The "liberators" headed for the gate with the detainees they had found.

It was then that about a dozen shots were fired, either by the Afghan or Soviet forces guarding the exit. Two men fell. A few prisoners managed to slip out to freedom, but the others were rounded up and pushed back inside.

When foreign journalists left the prison at noon, thousands of silent "demonstrators" who had not been able to get out were being held inside Pol-e-Charki and three new Soviet machineguns were trained on the main gate.

Riot Emphasizes 'Unrest'

OW122013 Hong Kong AFP in English 1944 GMT 12 Jan 79 OW

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier; AFP note says this report was "delayed in transmission"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Jan (AFP)--The fate of 2,000 to 3,000 demonstrators arrested yesterday during a riot at the Pol-e-Charki prison, 25 kms (15 miles) east of Kabul, was still not known here this morning.

The demonstrators, who assaulted the prison to get news of political prisoners inside or to try to free them, were arrested by Soviet and Afghan soldiers in the interior of the penal institution. At least two persons were killed in a brief burst of gunfire inside. Unprecedented here, the demonstration emphasized the unrest provoked by the half-gesture of amnesty accorded by the Soviet-backed government of Babrak Karmal since his arrival to power December 27 in a bloody coup, observers say.

It was estimated that 4,000 prisoners at most were freed in Kabul after Mr. Karmal had announced a "general amnesty," while the figures of arrests by the preceding regimes totaled more than 15,000 persons for Kabul alone.

Totally surrounded by two divisions of Soviet troops (nearly 20,000 men), Kabul is entirely calm by day, foreign journalists note, but at night, during the curfew, there is intense military activity in the capital.

At the airport, Soviet trucks were still being unloaded from two huge Antonov-22 airplanes--necessary for the operation launched on Christmas night.

In Kabul, where foreign journalists are totally cut off from the outside world and even from the Afghan provinces, the extent of the success of the Soviet military intervention (?is not) known. A reliable foreign witness, however, told AFP he had seen ambulances leaving wounded Soviet soldiers at a military hospital two days before.

In the market-place, people were whispering to one another often unfounded rumors on horrors committed by the Soviet occupation forces and on resistance by fighters in the remote areas. Kabul residents, seemingly terrorized by recent events, do not go out at night but stay shut up in their homes.

Soviet soldiers make their checks in the city beginning at 1130 local time. At key intersections, machinegun-toting soldiers stop automobiles and stare at the occupants, an armored car providing a powerful beam of light for the inspections.

By day, the Soviet soldiers' presence is more discreet foreign journalists noticed that one of the two guards at the entrance of the Shehel Stoon Palace, where the new government chief lives, was a rosy-cheeked Soviet soldier in an Afghan uniform. To see more Soviets, you have to go to the gates of the city, where they assemble at their camps in soup lines or to do calisthenics. At the People's Palace in the center of Kabul, you see only a few Soviet heads poking out over the surrounding wall.

Everywhere, however, Soviet martial music is heard, making some correspondents think a "victory march" could be organized here soon.

NEW 'SOVIET-STYLE' GOVERNMENT BEING SET UP

PA131526 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 13 Jan 80 PA

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Jan (AFP)--A new Soviet-style government structure is being set up in Afghanistan with six separate state and party organizations all headed by newly-installed leader Babrak Karmal.

For several days now Afghan radio and television have been announcing the names of people appointed to the new government, which includes:

- A 36-member Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee
- A 57-member Revolutionary Council
- A seven-member Revolutionary Council Praesidium
- A 20-minister cabinet whose members have all already been appointed
- A Politburo including seven standing members and eight deputies
- A party Central Committee Secretariat.

This last is thought to be the most influential composed only of the three leading figures of the new regime: Babrak Karmal, Mohammed Zeari and Nur Mohammed Nur.

[Word indistinct] dozen leaders of the Parcham, the communist party faction now in power, predominate in the six government and party bodies.

The military are strongly represented only in the Revolutionary Council, accounting for a quarter of its members, and in the praesidium, where general Abdol Qader, a leading force in the 1978 revolution, Lieutenant-Colonel Watanjar and Leiutenant-Colonel Gol Aqa account for three of its severn members.

Only one woman, Dr Anahita Ratebzad has been appointed to any government or party post.

Observers here noted a slight opening up to new figures: Several people appointed to government positions have no direct link with the party and a few are known nationalists.

Various members of executed former leader Hafizollah Amin's Khalq faction changed allegiance at the last moment and have been given positions in the new government or party organizations.

It is too early to tell whether the new regime will be more flexible in dealing with the country's ethnic and political problems but Mr Karmal appears to have relied fairly heavily on members of earlier administrations.

Changes so far have been almost exclusively in the media. All radio and television newscasters and announcers are new and even singers popular in Amin's day have been shelved in favour of stars of earlier regimes who have in many cases been languishing in jail.

A marked lack of personnel has been noted at the Ministry of Information. A former animal feeds specialist has been appointed director of the English language Kabul NEW TIMES for the sole apparent reason that he speaks English and is trusted by the party. Besides running the daily, the new director is to handle translation of Mr Karmal's press conference speeches and of political T.V. programmes.

Meanwhile the papers former chief editors have been given clerical jobs safely relieved of any responsibility for news.

INDIA

NEW CABINET HEADED BY MRS GANDHI SWORN IN

BK140652 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A 22-member Council of Ministers headed by Mrs Gandhi was sworn in at Rashtrapati Bhavan a short while ago. President Mr Sanjiva Reddy administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mrs Gandhi and members of her Council of Ministers.

The two-tier ministry consists of 15 ministers of the cabinet rank and 7 ministers of state.

The cabinet ministers and their portfolios are:
Mrs Gandhi, prime minister;
Mr Rao Birendra Singh, agriculture;
Mr B. Shankaranand, education;
Mr A. Khan Chaudhury, energy and irrigation;
Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, external affairs;
Mr R. Venkataraman, finance;
Mr V.P. Sathe, information and broadcasting;
Mr Zail Singh, home;
Mr Shiv Shankar, law, justice and company affairs;
Mr Kamalapati Tripathi, railways;
Mr A.P. Sharma, shipping and transport;
Mr J.B. Patnaik, tourism and civil aviation;
Mr P.C. Sethi, works and housing;
Mr Bhisma Narain Singh, parliamentary affairs;
Mr Pranab Mukerjee, commerce.

The ministers of state are:
R. R.V. Swaminathan, agriculture;
Mr Jagannath Pahadia, finance;
Mr N.R. Laskar, health;
Mr P. Venkatasubbiah and Yogendra Makwana, home;
Mr Jaffer Sharif, railways;
and Mr Kartik Oraon, tourism and civil aviation.

Gandhi To Hold Unassigned Posts

BK140904 Delhi Domestic Service in Englisn 0830 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The new Council of Ministers, headed by Mrs Indira Gandhi, has assumed office. The 22 member council, comprising 15 cabinet ministers and seven ministers of state, was sworn in this morning. Mrs Gandhi will herself hold charge of the remaining ministries and departments for the present.

DESAI, RAM ATTRIBUTE POLL DEBACLE TO SINGH'S DEFECTION

BK140304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leaders, Mr Jagjivan Ram and Mr Morarji Desai, have attributed the party's debacle in the Lok Sabha elections to the infighting and defections caused by Mr Charan Singh. They were speaking at a rally in Bombay last evening. Both the leaders said that the Janata Party will remain united and work as a constructive opposition to the Congress-I government.

Other leaders who spoke at the meeting included Mr Madhu Dandavate, Mr Revindra Verma, Mr Ram Jethmalani and Mr Subramaniam Swamy.

COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS FOR UNITY OF LEFT FORCES

BK121006 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India [CPI] has emphasized the need for unity of the left and democratic forces and to build it up as a national alternative.

A statement issued after a 2-day meeting of its central secretariat in New Delhi today congratulated the leaders and workers of the left parties like the CPI, CPI-M Communist Party of India-Marxist, RSP [Revolutionary Socialist Party], forward block and other left and democratic partiesfor their victories in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura. It claimed that the left parties have not only risen in their stature but raised their aggregate representation in the new Lok Sabha to 53.

JANATA QUESTIONS MOTIVES OF CHARAN SINGH'S CALL FOR UNITY

BK121008 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Janata Party has said that Charan Singh's appeal for unity with the democratic elements within the undivided Janata Party seems to be motivated by his desire to become the leader of the opposition.

Reacting to the Lok Dal President's statement, the two general secretaries of the party, Ramakrishna Hegde and Surendra Mohan told newsmen in New Delhi today that nobody can believe there is a change of hear in Charan Singh. The statement implies there are undemocratic elements also in the Janata Party which they said, cannot be accepted. Charan Singh must make it clear whether he wants unity with the Janata Party as a whole or wishes to create further division in it.

A resolution passed by the national executive of the party was released today which says that the Janata Party accepts the verdict of the people and will function as an effective opposition.

Warns Gandhi on Freedoms

OW112042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1740 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text], New Delhi, Jan. 11 (AFP)--The national executive of the Janata Party today warned that if the Congress Party of prime minister designate Mrs Indira Gandhi, misinterpreted the verdict of the people as a mandate to tamper with or abridge fundamental freedoms of the citizens, the independence of judiciary and the press and the democratic system, the party would not shirk from its responsibility to lead a peoples struggle for the preservation of democracy and the elimination of all forms of exploitation.

The executive of the party, which ruled the country from March 1977 to July last, concluded its two-day review of the just concluded election to Indian Parliament that saw the return of Mrs. Gandhi's party to power. The party had won only 31 seats against 295 secured in the 1977 elections.

In a statement issued here the executive said that the Janata Party would discharge its functions as an opposition party "in conformity with its faith in the code that governs the roles of the opposition and ruling party". However, the statement said that the party would expect the ruling party to adhere to the norms and restraints that were essential to preserve the democratic system.

NEW CONGRESS-I MINISTRY SWORN IN KARNATAKA STATE

BK120917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK

[Text] In Karnataka, a new three-member Congress-I ministry headed by Mr R Gundu Rao has assumed office. The other two ministers of the cabinet are: Mr S Bangarappa, the PCC-I [Pradesh Committee of Congress-I] President and Mr Veerappa Moily the PCC-I General Secretary.

At an impressive ceremony in Raj Bhavan [Governor's Houses] this morning, Mr Gundu Rao was sworn in as the new chief minister by the governor, Mr Govind Narain, who also administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr Bangarappa and Mr Veerappa Moily.

The AIR [All India Radio] Bangalore correspondent recalls that the Congress U chief minister, Mr Devraj Urs tendered resignation of his ministry on Monday accepting the people's verdict in the last week's Lok Sabha elections in the states.

Mr Gundu Rao, the Congress-I opposition leader in the state assembly, was asked by the governor to explore the possibilities of forming an alternative ministry. Later, Mr Gundu Rao met the governor and submitted a list of 131 of his supporteres in the house of 225.

Mr Gundu Rao was the minister of transport and tourism in the Urs cabinet in June last year when he was dismissed from the cabinet after Mr Urs broke away from Mrs Gandhi.

RAMACHANDRAN HEADS COALITION MINISTRY IN PONDICHERRY

BK120919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK

[Text] In Pondicherry, Mr D Ramachandran of the DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party] will head the coalition ministry of the union territory. Mr Ramachandran was elected leader of the newly elected members of the Pondicherry assembly belonging to the DMK-Congress-I and Indian Union Muslim League alliance in Madras today. The alliance secured 25 seats in the 30-member house in last week's election. DMK has a strength of 14, Congress-I 10 and Indian Union Muslim League 1 in the alliance.

GOVERNMENT 'ASSURED' USSR WILL LEAVE AFGHANISTAN WHEN ASKED

BK111509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 11 Jan 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Jan (AFP)--The Soviet Union has assured India that it will withdraw its "presence" in Afghanistan when asked to do so by the latter, a foreign office spokesman here today said.

The spokesman said India had no reason to doubt this assurance by a friendly country like the Soviet Union.

He said, answering questions during a press briefing, that India would take part in the U.N. General Assembly debate tonight on the Afghan developments and that its stand would be in line with the statement made in the matter by Prime Minister-Designate Mrs Indira Gandhi recently.

Mrs. Gandhi had in her statement disapproved of the Soviet interference in Afghanistan but had at the same time talked of other countries also "dabbling" in the region.

The spokesman said that one of the points that Indian permament representative Brijesh Mishra would be making at the U.N. debate, in accordance with the policy line taken by Mrs. Gandhi, would be that the Afghan developments could not be regarded in isolation. These were part of the developments which were of concern to India such as the building up of bases, supply of arms in Asia and the Indian Ocean region.

India would make it clear that a discussion in the U.N. General Assembly of an issue, which related to the sovereign rights of the people of Afghanistan to safeguard their own sovereignty and independence, would not be of any particular help. Such a discussion would only lead to an intensification of cold war and threaten peace and stability in the region.

The spokesman said India could not look with equanimity when some outside powers had been interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by training, arming and encouraging subversive elements to create disturbance inside that country.

Mr. Mishra, the spokesman added, would tell the General Assembly that the Soviet Union had informed this country that it had come to the assistance of Afghanistan at the specific request of Kabul, first made by President Amin on December 26 last.

SOVIET, IRANIAN AMBASSADORS CALL ON MRS GANDHI

BK131616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Iran and East Germany today separately met the Prime Minister-designate, Mrs Indira Gandhi. These are reported to be courtesy calls.

ISI CARRIES TEXT OF DELEGATE'S UNGA SPEECH ON AFGHANISTAN

BK131456 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Following is the text of India's permament representative B.C. Mishra's statement in the emergency session of General Assembly on the situation in Afghanistan:

"Mr President, recent events in our neighborhood, especially in Afghanistan, are of vital concern to us. India has close and friendly relations with the government and people of Afghanistan. India is deeply concerned and vitally interested in the peace, security, independence and non-alignment of this traditionally freindly neighbor. India cannot look with equanimity on the attempts by some outside powers to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by training, arming and encouraging subversive elements to create disturbances inside Afghanistan.

We are against the presence of foreign troops and bases in any country. However, the Soviet Government has assured our government that its troops went to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government first made by President Amin on December 26 1979, and we have been further assured that Soviet troops will be withdrawn when requested to do so by the Afghan Government. We have no reason to doubt the assurances, particularly from a friendly country like the Soviet Union with whom we have many close ties.

Afghanistan has every right to safeguard its sovereignty, integrity and independence. In hopes that the people of Afghanistan will be able to resolve their internal problems themselves without any interference from outside. [as received] India hopes that the Soviet Union will not violate the independence of Afghanistan and that Soviet forces will not remain there day longer than necessary.

The discussion in the General Assembly of this question which relates to the sovereign right of the government and people of Afghanistan to safeguard their sovereignty and independence does not help in restoring peace in the region. It may well lead to intensification of the cold war and threaten the peace and security of the region.

Recent developments in the Asian region including the Indian Ocean have already been a source of grave concern to us. Building bases, pumping arms to small and medium countries and interfering in the internal affairs of nations with view to isolating and dividing non-aligned countries pose a threat even to our own security stop."

DELHI MEETING OPPOSES U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN

BK131602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Text] At a public meeting held in New Delhi today, speakers criticized the United States for its decision to resume arms supply to Pakistan. The meeting was organized by the Congress Socialist Forum.

Those who addressed the meeting included Mr Shashi Bushan, Mr H.D. Malaviya, and Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha. They called for utmost vigilance on the part of the government because of new developments in the country's northwestern border.

Mr Malaviya supported India's stand on the issue at the United Nations. Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha stressed the need of consolidation of socialist forces.

A resolution condemning the U.S. decision on arms aid to Pakistan was also adopted at the meeting.

COMMANDERS MEET TO STOP FIRING ON BANGLADESH BORDER

BK130906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday between the DIG BSF [Deputy Inspector General of Border Security Force] of Tripura, Mr Z.A. Kapoor, and the sector commander of the Bangladesh Rifles, Col Rahman, at Belonia checkpost, to discuss the recent border firing. A BSF spokesman said in Agartala that both the sides agreed not to resort to any firing. An agency report says following the agreement, firing from across the border has stopped.

PAKISTAN

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 26 JAN IN ISLAMABAD

BK140345 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Jan 80 BK

[Text] An emergency meeting of foreign ministers of Islamic countries is to be held in Islamabad on 26 January to discuss the Afghan situation. The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, Mr Habib Chatti, said in Riyadh yesterday that so far 24 Islamic countries have approved the meeting and it is expected that other member nations of the Islamic Conference too will soon inform the general secretariat of their decision. Mr Chatti said the conference will help in forging a unified stand among the Islamic countries as provided in the Islamic Conference charter. He expressed the hope that the emergency meeting in Islamabad would provide an opportunity for the Islamic countries to adopt a unified stand on the matter of foreign military intervention in Afghanistan.

Pakistan Press International quotes informed sources in Riyadh as saying that high-level contacts among the Islamic countries are continuing and the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat will leave Riyadh on Thursday [17 January] for talks with King Hassan of Morocco.

PRC'S HUANG HUA TO VISIT BEGINNING 18 JAN

BK131525 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, is starting an official visit to Pakistan beginning on the 18th of this month.

The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, has invited him for this tour. The Chinese foreign minister and the adviser on foreign affairs will exchange views on the recent changes in the area and matters of bilateral relations. Mr Huang Hua will also meet with President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Mr Huang Hua, prior to his departure for Beijing on 23 January, will visit Peshawar and Tarbela. He will also visit the Chinese-aided heavy machinery complex at Taxila and the heavy machinery foundry.

HAQ SPEAKS ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN, CHINA, INDIA

BK121126 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said firm faith in the Islamic ideology and self-reliance are the best guarantee for the integrity and stability of Pakistan in the present circumstances. He was addressing the notables and elected chairmen and vice chairmen of local bodies of Malakand division in Saidu Sherif this morning on his first visit to the area. He said he wanted to assure the people of Pakistan that there is no room for being perturbed or worried about the future of the country. He said Pakistan is not alone in the present circumstances and has the support of reliable friends who are prepared to meet Pakistan's needs materially. He, however, emphasized that no country or nation, which does not live on its own resources for its self-preservation, can ever be bailed out in any crisis by any outside power. It is the people of the country, their love of independence and integrity of the country and their willingness to make sacrifice for its preservation which can help preserve their freedom and integrity.

The president said internally the people had to be vigilant about such elements, who wish to spread despondency by saying that Pakistan is a small country and that it should compromise with an ideology inimical to Islamic faith. He said such elements, who are spreading despondency and an anti-Islamic ideology, would have to be weeded out firmly from the body politic of Pakistan to make the country a true Islamic state. He said Pakistan was created in the name of Islam and can prosper only by adopting and practicing the Islamic way of life.

The president said the need of the hour is to have complete unity in our ranks to safeguard our independence. The people, he said, should unite under the banner of Islam and be prepared to make all sacrifices for its glory.

Referring to the situation obtaining around Pakistan, the president said that their neighbor Iran is passing through a revolution aimed at establishing an Islamic system. He said Pakistan wished the Iranian people all success in their efforts and also to keep internal stability.

About Afghanistan, he said a superpower had taken over the country on the plea that it was invited by its government. But the fleeing of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, whose number had already exceeded 430,000 shows the reaction within Afghanistan. He said the status of buffer state of Afghanistan has been eliminated as a result of foreign intervention and the Soviet Union is now sitting on the border of Pakistan. However, there was no cause of alarm for the people of Pakistan provided we had complete and full faith in Allah and the country's ideology and firm belief in the future of Pakistan. He said with the grace of God no power on earth could cause any damage to Pakistan provided its people are united.

The president said the policy pursued by Pakistan has been to have best friendly relations with its neighbors. Pakistan has been trying to have friendly and brotherly ties with Afghanistan, but in the present circumstances it wished to know what were the decisions of others about Afghanistan.

Referring to Pakistan's relations with China, he said they are based on very strong friendly ties and the Chinese Government has always assured them of every possible help in the hour of need.

About India, the president said Pakistan has always assured Indian leaders that the solidarity and stability of Pakistan is essential for the stability of the area.

PRESIDENT SAYS MILITARY CAPABIE OF FULFILLING OBLIGATIONS

BK121728 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The president, who arrived in Peshawar this afternoon, addressed officers and men of the Peshawar garrison. He said Pakistan stands for peace and stability but the armed forces have full capability to fulfill their obligation toward the national defense if the country is subjected to aggression.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who is also the chief of the army staff, said in the past also the armed forces had to face internal and external difficulties but they had always successfully faced them. By the grace of God even now, they will prove equal to the expectations of the nation. The president emphasized that Pakistan is not a small country. It is the land of 75 million people whose fundamental ideology and faith is Islam. The people of such a country should not have any feeling of alarm or fear.

PRESIDENT ON AFGHANISTAN, RELATIONS WITH U.S., PRC

BK131723 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan has not conducted any troop movements on the border due to developments across the borders, and the defensive steps already taken were done under the comprehensive plan for the defense of the borders of the country. He stated this while addressing a news conference in Peshawar this evening, where a large number of foreign correspondents were present.

President Ziaul Haq, opening the news conference, said that there has been no war in Pakistan nor would we like to create any war psychosis in the country. But at the same time, the whole world should know what is happening in this area, he said.

Asked whether Pakistan will help the Afghani freedom fighters, the president replied in the negative. He said that Pakistan does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, nor will it permit others to interfere in Pakistan's own internal affairs. He said that events in Afghanistan are internal affairs, but we cannot ignore these facts because they are directly affecting Pakistan.

He said that about 500,000 Afghan refugees have arrived in Pakistan. He asked why the world conscience is not moved by the events in Afghanistan saying that this country has been targeted for naked aggression and we, as a matter of principle, denounce this aggression.

The president said that so far as the question of permitting a jihad by the tribal groups is concerned--since they reside in both Pakistan and Afghanistan--what they do in Afghanistan is their own affair. He said: But as far as the announcement of jihad is concerned, I have told them that the time has not yet come, and at present the government should be allowed to deal with the situation. We have the best defensive forces who will be equipped with more modern arms in good time.

The president said that the rate of arrival of Afghan refugees has considerably increased since 25 December in comparison with past months. During the past few weeks alone, 20,000 refugees arrived in Pakistan, and if this rate persists then their number is expected to rise to a million very soon, he said.

He said that President Carter told him in this regard that his government is granting immediate permission for the release of military equipment which was previously purchased by Pakistan. He said that he knew nothing more about the nature of the (?Symington and Glenn amendments).

He said that there had been very good relations between Pakistan and America, that there had been complete understanding and similarity of views for years, and that there is the bilateral agreement of 1959 between the two countries. Still, we had bitter experiences during 1965 and 1971 which we should not forget, he said. We had differences on the issue of the acquisition of nuclear technology by Pakistan, the president said, and expressed the hope that we could begin with a clear slate. He said that he also hopes that irrespective of the nature of relations in the future with America and American aid for Pakistan, Pakistan wants the relations to be dependable and enduring.

He stressed that Pakistan needs a most stable economic base, saying that this aspect cannot be ignored.

In answer to a question, he said Pakistan and China were always in close touch and had always cooperated, even in normal circumstances. However, in light of the developments across the border, Pakistan was maintaining very close touch with China, he said.

In reply to another question on whether Pakistan had received foreign assitance to look after Afghan refugees, the president said this assistance equalled a drop in the ocean. Pakistan, despite its limited resources, was taking care of Afghan refugees on its own. Lately, however, we have received some aid from the United Nations High Commission [for Refugees], the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain, and some monetary and material aid from the Islamic nations, he said.

In answer to another question, the president said that in light of the developments across the border the possibility of subversive activities existed, not only in Baluchistan but also in other parts of the country, as well as in other countries of the world. However, he clearly stated that the apprehension of foreigners that Baluchistan could face subversion, that it could separate or that it could be merged with any other country was unfounded. The people of Baluchistan are as patriotic as any other Pakistani he said.

HAQ DENIES GIVING MILITARY AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK131008 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that every member of the army and the nation is ready to defend the country in difficult times and that they will perform this duty. He was addressing a large tribal gathering in Peshawar district today.

The president said that a high-level meeting reviewed the present situation and all necessary steps have been taken for the security and stability of the country. He said there was nothing dangerous and nothing to be concerned about. Pakistan desires and strives to see that the situation improves, because Pakistan wants peace and good will. We hope that a peaceful situation will prevail in all areas of the world, especially in our area, so that we can improve the condition of our people by implementing the development programs.

The president said that we believe in peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and that we wish to establish relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries, on this basis.

The president strongly refuted the charge that Pakistan has been providing military training to Afghan refugees for actions in Afghanistan. He described the allegation as completely baseless and mischievous. He said that if such were the case, this would have been reflected across the border long ago. He said that these charges seem to be a part of an unholy design. He announced that Pakistan has no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country, nor will it tolerate any external intervention in its internal affairs.

He further added that the situation in Afghanistan should be made conducive to the safe return of Afghan refugees to their homes. He said that Pakistan, on humanitarian grounds and despite its economic difficulties, has been spending between 1.6 and 1.7 million rupees daily to care for Afghan refugees. He announced the opening of a president's fund for Afghan refugees and appealed to the people to generously donate to the fund.

The president appealed for maximum cooperation from the United Nations--especially the Islamic countries--for the refugees from Afghanistan.

HAQ ADDRESSES JIRGA ON 'HOUR OF CRISIS'

BK140513 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] Addressing a tribal jirga [gathering] in Peshawar this morning, the president said the entire nation including every member of the armed forces will stand up to defend the country in this hour of crisis.

The president said it was strange that those very people who in 1971 had taken the stand that the influx of some refugees in India [from erstwhile East Pakistan] was due to Pakistan's internal situation were now blaming Pakistan for the influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan. The influx of the Afghan refugees was the direct result of developments taking place right on our doorstep which also affect Pakistan. He said conditions must be created inside Afghanistan to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety.

Later, speaking at a reception held in his honor at the Shahi Bagh in Peshawar, the president said as a result of the happenings in Afghanistan the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan had now risen to 500,000 and the number is likely to go up. The president said the people of Pakistan could help their Afghan brothers by making Pakistan so strong that there could be no apprehension about the subjugation of any other Islamic country.

The president emphasized that only through unity could they make the country strong and safeguard its solidarity. They must hold fast to their ideology of Islam and identify those elements who are trying to preach secularism and atheism so that they could be completely weeded out. He emphasized that Pakistan, which was created in the name of Islam, needed a truly Islamic leadership. This decision will have to be made by the people themselves. As Muslims believing in one God and one holy book, they also needed to be guided by one leader in the true spirit of Islam.

The president said the armed forces, who had taken over the administration of the country to avert a civil war, were forced to postpone the elections because almost all the political parties with the exemption of a few individuals did not care about the interests of the country and its ideology and were indulging in party politics.

Referring to the local bodies elections, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said they were experimenting with this system after 15 years and the elected councillors have to discharge their duties in an exemplary manner.

AGHA SHAHI'S SPEECH AT UN SESSION REPORTED

BK120843 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] Pakistan and eight other countries have presented a resolution at the UN General Assembly calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

Addressing the emergency session of the General Assembly last night, Agha Shahi categorically stated that his government continues to pursue the policy of friendship and goodwill toward the brotherly people of Afghanistan and sincerely wishes them prosperity.

Agha Shahi said that peace and security in the region, as well as in the world, has been threatened with the massive military intervention by a big neighboring power over a small, weak and nonalined country. He said that the military intervention has set an example which might be followed by other countries. He said that the events in Afghanistan today might be carried out in its neighboring countries or other smaller nations of the Middle East tomorrow. He said that under the present circumstances, the attempt by the nonalined movement to set up an international order based on principles and values is faced with a serious danger.

Mr Shahi said that the Soviet statement justifying its military intervention in Afghanistan has failed to satisfy the international community. He said that Pakistan has persistently pursued a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and has remained firm on this stand through the governments of President Daud, or Nur Mohammad Taraki or Hafizollah Amin. He said that Pakistan was continuing its efforts to develop good relations through negotiations at all levels, including the summit level on the basis of peaceful coexistence. He said that the issue of Afghan refugees was not created by Pakistan. He said Pakistan has been providing shelter to them purely on humanitarian grounds which conforms to accepted international principles and values. He said that the people's struggle and insurgency in Afghanistan has emerged purely out of internal reasons. This indicates that the Afghan people reject the attempts to impose an unacceptable system upon them. He said that the resistence by the Afghan people manifests their adherence to the great Islamic tradition that they will not accept any foreign (?domination).

Agha Shahi said that there has been no foreign interference in Afghanistan and the only foreign troops in its territory were Soviet troops. He said that the pleas of an imaginary danger of external aggression against that country and of the joint defense agreement is made only to justify the massive military intervention in Afghanistan. He said that the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan is not a bilateral matter, as it has been called. He said that peace in the region and the world is in danger due to this intervention.

Agha Shahi stressed the need to create suitable conditions in Afghanistan so that the people of that country can determine their future without any foreign intervention. He demanded that the political freedom, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan be respected. He further demanded that the situation in Afghanistan be made peaceful and stable so that the more than 400,000 refugees can voluntarily return to their homes. He said that the international community should extend assistance to them until this is achieved. He said that Pakistan has not become completely frustrated in its hope that the Soviet Union will immediately change its course of action. He said that efforts to impose solutions to the present internal crisis of Afghanistan from outside will only aggravate the problems of the Afghan people.

Agha Shahi said that the Pakistani people believe that the troubled people of Afghanistan will soon overcome the difficulties and peace and stability will prevail in their country and they will be able to manifest their national and Islamic identity.